

# LABOR CLARION

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## Little Regard for "Labor's Grievances."

In the LABOR CLARION of June 3, 1904, appeared an editorial under the caption "Politicians Say We Must Show Them!" The article was based on an interview with one of the ablest labor leaders of the United States who had just returned from Washington and reported the failure of Organized Labor to induce Congress to pass any of the principal labor measures introduced—which, in fact, had been before Congress after Congress for years previously. The man referred to had hoped for—had actually expected—material results of a satisfactory nature in that session of Congress, and when he realized that his hopes were without foundation, that his expectations had not been justified in the remotest degree by results, he made diligent and intelligent effort to learn just why Congress, in unusually cold-blooded and unceremonious fashion had "turned down" the important labor measures presented. He was successful in discovering why labor measures had failed of passage, and quoting from the article in the LABOR CLARION referred to, the following is the explanation he gave of the conditions under which labor had been "turned down" by Congress:

"I called on a Congressman with whom I was well acquainted and whom I knew to be one of the best-posted men in Congress, and I asked him to frankly tell me the real reason for the action taken on labor legislation, and he certainly was frank enough in giving me an explanation. This was the substance of it: 'Well,' said he, 'I'll tell you; we've finally discovered that you fellows are not what you pretend to be. You've been coming here, year after year, claiming to represent the working people of this whole country, and asking for legislation which you said was demanded by them. No one openly disputed your claims with respect to the number of people you represented—in fact, most of us believed you were acting for a large and powerful constituency whom it might be dangerous to seriously offend. We have learned, however, that your "bark is worse than your bite." Your Eight-Hour Bill and your Anti-Injunction Bill—two of your pet measures—have been before several Congresses, but each time failed to pass. We who were responsible for this, however, have invariably been returned to Congress. In other words, my friend, we have found you out; you represent but a small fraction of the voters of the country and are consequently incapable of inflicting much injury on a man politically; therefore we feel quite safe in "turning you down"—especially so when we gain the certain support of what we know to be a very powerful element by doing so. Hereafter, when you make your claims of representing the working classes of this country, you will have to "show us."'

Nearly three weeks ago the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, accompanied by a large number of the representative labor men of the country—for the most part officers of national and international labor unions—called on the President of the United States, the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and presented a memorial reciting "Labor's Grievances." President pro tem. Frye of the Senate received the memorial without comment further than to say that it would "receive due consideration."

Speaker Cannon, if we are to rely on the press reports, acted as though nothing would have given

him greater pleasure at the moment than to have administer "a good spanking" to the presumptuous novices in statecraft, and admonished them to hereafter "tend ter their own business" and keep in mind the fact that they were not "the whole shootin' match."

President Roosevelt addressed the delegation in characteristically blunt and candid terms, and, withal, aroused but little—if any—hope that "Labor's Grievances" would receive the favorable attention that some of Labor's Representatives had probably anticipated.

To summarize the incident, these three principal dignitaries of our Federal Government practically said to Labor's Representatives: "Your bark is worse than your bite. You'll have to show us."

And—if we are to rely on the press dispatches—President Gompers and his colleagues have come to the conclusion that it is high time that the laboring men of the country should demonstrate the fact that they are capable of "biting" in a manner that will be more effective than the "barking" they have generally heretofore contented themselves with. In other words, that Organized Labor shall accept the invitation of the politicians to "show 'em" that we mean what we say.

The LABOR CLARION has never approved the theory advocated by not a few labor men that the Labor Union cannot attain the full measure of progress until it enters politics—in the sense of maintaining a distinct class party. The recent incidents in Washington in no respect justify a reversal of what is accepted by the foremost leaders of Organized Labor as a safe, sane principle of Labor Unionism:—"Hold the Union aloof from partisan politics!"

However, while we should keep our unions out of partisan politics, there exists no reason why, because of devotion to that principle, we should close our eyes to the fact that by concerted action we have the power to cut short the political career of the office-holder who discriminates against us, who denies us justice at the behest of the minority who profit because of that denial.

We do not need to attempt to form a distinct political party to secure redress of "Labor's Grievances"; but we do need to awaken to the fact that if we continue to use the ballot in the indiscriminate manner we generally have heretofore our "grievances" will steadily extend in number and intensity. In other words, if, when we go to the polls, we continue our past practice of voting for men who have denied us justice in legislative halls, on the bench, or as executive officers of city, State or nation, we may be certain that these men will be *convinced* that we possess no rights which they need respect.

If, on the other hand, we make it our business to know the record of every man holding public office, and, when we go to the polls, be guided in voting by *our* record of a candidate's public career, we will succeed in retiring to private life almost every office-holder who has wronged us, or who has refused to assist in redressing our grievances.

If we were to act unitedly in giving effect to such a policy we would *compel* the politicians and office-holders to grant redress when we presented a grievance.

There exists a radical element among the workingmen that would, through political action, make of Earth a Paradise—that is, they profess to aim

at this result. Between this element and the great mass of reasonable wage-earners there is a wide, wide gap—a gap that in all human probability will never be closed. Some public men, realizing the existence of this great divergence between the two elements, form the mistaken idea that the working class as a whole will continue to occupy the time it is not compelled to devote to securing bread and butter in unseemly wrangle over the several brands of the Millennium offered to it. However, while it is probably true that the "rainbow-chasers" will always be found in comparatively considerable numbers, it is certainly true that a great majority of the working people of this country is capable of carrying out a practical, reasonable policy designed to improve conditions of life, and will do it in a sane, determined way once the policy is formulated and the way pointed out by those in whom this class of our workers repose full confidence.

The men to whom the masses of the working people of this country look to to formulate a policy and plan of action that will compel the politicians to give "Labor's Grievances" fair consideration, and redress, will be found in the front ranks of the American Federation of Labor. Bearing in mind the incidents of a couple of weeks ago at the National Capital, it is inconceivable that these men will delay in formulating a policy that, when put in operation, will "show" the politicians "Labor's Grievances" merit and must receive widely different attention than was accorded on that occasion.

In the meantime, the rank and file can profitably "do some tall thinkin'."

### "LABOR'S GRIEVANCES."

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1906.

Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States; Hon. WM. P. FRYE, President Pro Tempore, United States Senate; Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Speaker House of Representatives, United States.—GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and those accompanying us in the presentation of this document, submit to you the subject matter of the grievances which the workmen of our country feel by reason of the indifferent position which the Congress of the United States has manifested toward the just, reasonable and necessary measures which have been before it these past several years, and which particularly affect the interests of the working people, as well as by reason of the administrative acts of the executive branches of this Government and the legislation of the Congress relating to these interests. For convenience the matters of which we complain are briefly stated and are as follows:

The law commonly known as the Eight Hour Law has been found ineffective and insufficient to accomplish the purpose of its designers and framers. Labor has, since 1894, urged the passage of a law so as to remedy the defects, and for its extension to all work done for or on behalf of the Government. Our efforts have been in vain.

Without hearing of any kind granted to those who are the advocates of the Eight Hour Law and principle, Congress passed, and the President signed an appropriation bill containing a rider nullifying the Eight Hour Law and the principle in its application to the greatest public work ever under-

taken by our Government, the construction of the Panama Canal.

The eight-hour law in terms provides that those entrusted with the supervision of government work shall neither require nor permit any violations thereof. The law has been previously and frequently violated; the violations have been reported to the heads of several departments, who have refused to take the necessary steps for its enforcement.

While recognizing the necessity for the employment of inmates of our penal institutions, so that they may be self-supporting, labor has urged in vain the enactment of a law that shall safeguard it from the competition of the labor of convicts.

In the interests of all of our people, and in consonance with their almost general demand, we have urged Congress for some tangible relief from the constantly growing evil of induced and undesirable immigration, but without result.

Recognizing the danger of Chinese immigration, and responsive to the demands of the people, Congress years ago enacted an effective Chinese exclusion law; yet, despite the experience of the people of our own country, as well as those of other countries, the present law is flagrantly violated, and now, by act of Congress, it is seriously proposed to invalidate that law and reverse the policy.

The partial relief secured by the laws of 1895 and 1898, providing that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude, has been seriously threatened at each succeeding Congress. The petitions to secure for the seamen equal right with all others have been denied, and a disposition shown to extend to other workmen the system of compulsory labor.

Under the guise of a bill to subsidize the shipping industry, a provision is incorporated, and has already passed the Senate, providing for a form of conscription, which would make compulsory naval service a condition precedent to employment on privately owned vessels.

Having in mind the terrible and unnecessary loss of life attending the burning of the Slocum in the Harbor of New York, the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro at the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, and other disasters on the waters too numerous to mention, and in nearly every case the great loss of life was due to the undermanning and the unskilled manning of such vessels, we presented to Congress measures that would, if enacted, so far as human law could do, make impossible the awful loss of life. We have sought this remedy more in the interests of the traveling public than in that of the seamen, but in vain.

Having in mind the constantly increasing evil growing out of the parsimony of corporations, of towing several undermanned and unequipped vessels called barges on the high seas, where, in case of storm or stress, they are cut loose to drift or sink, and their crews to perish, we have urged the passage of a law that shall forbid the towing of more than one such vessel unless they shall have an equipment and a crew sufficient to manage them when cut loose and sent adrift, but in vain.

The Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws enacted to protect the people against monopoly in the products of labor, and against discrimination in the transportation thereof, have been perverted, so far as the laborers are concerned, so as to invade and violate their personal liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. Our repeated efforts to obtain redress from Congress have been in vain.

The beneficent writ of injunction intended to protect property rights has, as used in labor disputes, been perverted so as to attack and destroy personal freedom, and in a manner to hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of the workmen. Instead of obtaining the relief which labor has sought, it is seriously threatened with statutory authority for existing judicial usurpation.

The Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives was instituted at the demand of labor

to voice its sentiments, to advocate its rights, and to protect its interests. In the past two Congresses this Committee has been so organized as to make ineffectual any attempt labor has made for redress. This being the fact, in the last Congress, labor requested the Speaker to appoint on the Committee on Labor members who, from their experience, knowledge, and sympathy, would render in this Congress such service as the Committee was originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile make-up of the Committee was accentuated.

Recently the President issued an order forbidding any and all Government employees, upon pain of instant dismissal from the Government service, to petition Congress for any redress of grievances or for any improvement in their condition. Thus the constitutional right of citizens to petition must be surrendered by the Government employee in order that he may obtain or retain his employment.

We present these grievances to your attention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these its grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens. Very respectfully, SAMUEL GOMPERS, JAMES DUNCAN, JAMES O'CONNELL, MAX MORRIS, D. A. HAYES, DANIEL J. KEEFE, WM. D. HUBER, JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, JOHN B. LENNON, FRANK MORRISON, *Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.*

Following is a list of the representatives of labor who accompanied the Executive Council and the organization to which they belong:

John G. Schmidt, Rudolph Schirra, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; Thomas H. Lockwood, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers National Union; Thos. R. Keenan, Peter L. Mitchell, James F. Speirs, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America; John R. P. Krey, Iron Moulders' Union of North America; Ed. F. Weber, International Association Glass House Employes; Hugh Falvey, F. C. Gengenback, P. H. Malloy, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; J. J. Crowley, John Lyons, Granite Cutters International Association; Frank McArdle, International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees; Cornelius P. Shea, Thos. C. Fox, J. E. Toone, International Brotherhood of Teamsters; James F. Fitzgerald, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Timothy Healey, N. A. James, H. E. Burns, F. M. Nuse, Christian Schlag, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Wm. McPherson, International Carriage and Wagon Workers; Wm. M. Merrick, Joseph H. Gallagher, John R. Alpine, Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers; P. H. Cummins, J. W. Kline, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Chas. T. Smith, E. L. Jordan, T. L. Mahan, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers; Wm. Dodge, Paving Cutters Union of the United States and Canada; Jas. J. Dunn, Wm. Launer, Glass Bottle Blowers Association; Frank Feeney, International Union of Elevator Constructors; Chas. Hank, International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance; Henry Nolda, Upholsterers International

Union of North America; Chas. E. Lawyer, George Powell, International Tin Plate Workers Protective Association; W. J. McSorley, R. V. Brandt, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; W. S. Crown, C. P. Huestis, Chas. Derlin, American Federation of Musicians; Thos. F. Ryan, Daniel L. Desmond, Jos. A. Daly, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; W. F. Gilmore, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; George G. Griffin, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; Wm. M. Lewis, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers; Frank X. Noschang, Journeymen Barbers' International Union; Thos. Hughes, International Union of Slate Workers; G. M. Huddleston, Ben Russell, International Slate and Tile Workers; Thos. F. Tracy, J. A. Roberts, Cigar Makers' International Union; Martin Hellmuth, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen; W. E. Thompson, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers; C. O. Pratt, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes; T. C. Parsons, International Typographical Union; John P. Murphy, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; John J. Binder, International Union of United Brewery Workmen; John Mangan, Jas. M. Cumming, Chas. N. Isler, Steam Fitters' International Union; Henry Fischer, Tobacco Workers' International Union; Wm. Feenie, Jas. G. McGrindle, United Powder and High Explosive Workers; Andrew Furuseth, International Seamen's Union of America; J. L. Feeney, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Rodney L. Thixton, Michael J. Shea, James F. Splann, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers; F. M. Ryan, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; P. J. McArdle, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Martin Higgins, International Printing Pressmen's Union; John Golden, United Textile Workers of America, J. T. Carey, Thos. Mellor, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; H. B. Perham, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Jere F. McCarthy; Chas. W. Winslow, John B. Colpoys, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.; Shelby Smith, Allied Printing Trades Council, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Fitzpatrick, Chicago Federation of Labor; P. J. Flannery, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union.

M. O'Sullivan, General President of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance, revoked the charter of Local Union, No. 39, of Syracuse, N. Y., on the ground that it made an agreement with the employers on February 8, 1906, agreeing to the open shop. Mr. O'Sullivan attended the meeting of the union and took the charter from the rooms where it has hung for the last ten years.

At a recent meeting of Methodist editors and publishing managers of the United States, it was decided that every printing establishment controlled by the Methodist Book Concern shall hereafter be run on the open shop plan, making no distinction between union and non-union workers. The decision applies particularly to the printing plants in Cincinnati, Chicago and New York.

A bill providing for the discharge of civil service employes who fail to pay debts contracted for groceries, clothing, rent or the services of dentists, physicians or undertakers has been introduced in Congress by Representative Dixon of Montana. After a Government employe has refused three times to pay a bill he is to be suspended, and if he fails to pay in three months is to be stricken from the rolls.

A plan is on foot to hold an exposition of union label products in Washington some time in September next. If the Central Labor Union there takes hold of the matter, it is proposed to induce all manufacturers using the union label to place a full line of products on exhibition.

THE INJUNCTION IN LABOR DISPUTES  
MUST GO!

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Organized workingmen of the country can not and will not submit to government by injunction, especially in the violent and vigorous forms it has lately assumed. What we have called Holdomism—Holdom of Chicago, a judge beloved of plutocratic lawyers and rabid enemies of unionism—the carrying of the injunction business to unheard-of extremes, is arousing the just and natural indignation of honest, unprejudiced men. The unions of that city and of other communities are considering the advisability of an organized, concentrated movement against it. Thus the Chicago Typographical Union, at a recent meeting, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five to draw up a plan of forming an anti-injunction league, the sole purpose of which shall be to compel every candidate for office, without regard to political affiliation, either national, state or municipal, to place himself on record as opposed to the injunction as applied to trade unions, to the end that freedom of thought, action and speech, the foundations of American institutions, may be allowed the fullest latitude both in the case of employer and employee, as contemplated in the Constitution."

At Topeka, Kans., the Kansas Society of Labor and Industry likewise passed a resolution urging all labor and other organizations that have the welfare of the country at heart to consider whether the time has not come to hold a national conference for the purpose of agreeing upon the best plan for preventing further aggressions, recovering lost ground, and securing such a basis for law as will increase instead of decrease respect for the courts.

It is hardly necessary to say that in our opinion there can be no reasonable doubt as to the right answer to this question. We have steadily fought the injunction—this outrageous, impudent, revolutionary invention of lawless plutocracy—and if the national and State Legislatures are reluctant or slow to come to the relief of labor and put an end by appropriate legislation to the usurpation practiced by judges more and more audaciously at the dictation of plutocracy, other lawful ways and means of resisting the abuse will suggest themselves.

Whatever one may think of the general question of "labor in politics," is there any reason why workingmen should give their votes to "injunction judges," to men who glory in such arbitrary and unconstitutional orders as Holdom and capitalistic tools like him are issuing? With regard to Holdom, we may quote a pertinent paragraph from the *Chicago Public*, a radical and single-tax weekly:

"He went frankly enough before the public for re-election as an employers' judge. As such he was supported by employers' organizations. They knew, and he knew, that he was the kind of judge they wanted. If the labor organizations didn't recognize him as unfair it was no fault of his. Some of them evidently did, for he was badly cut at the polls. But if they had been as solicitous for public interests as their employers were for 'business' interests, Judge Holdom would have to fight labor organizations, if he fought them at all, in a different and somewhat less influential capacity."

We hope and expect that Holdom will be taken care of by the organized workmen of Chicago when he again presents himself at an election as a candidate for the bench.

But the issue is wider and deeper. It is not a question of particular individuals. The whole system must be attacked. Judicial candidates everywhere must be made to understand that the working masses mean to assert and defend their rights as citizens and free men—the right to trial by jury, the right to free speech and free association within the law, the right of moral suasion, the right to induce men to join unions, the right to use the streets and highways peaceably and in an orderly manner.

All these rights, as we have repeatedly shown,

have been denied and invaded by the injunction judges, and without a shadow of justification. The doctrines that have been specially manufactured for the benefit of plutocracy are preposterous and vicious. This fact is recognized by impartial jurists, by eminent lawyers and honest judges.

In a memorial address delivered in Chicago by Mr. S. S. Gregory, a highly respected lawyer, ex-President of the Illinois Bar Association, we find the following references to the late Judge Murray F. Tuley's views on the injunction question (Judge Tuley, we may state, was Chicago's ablest and most distinguished chancellor, a judge loved by all honest men and feared by the "respectable" criminals).

"So far as I know, it was he who coined the phrase 'government by injunction' which has gained such wide currency. This expression not inaptly characterizes those efforts now so common to commit to chancery the enforcement of the criminal law under the guise of protecting property rights. When this jurisdiction is invoked by individuals whose rights of property are involved, it is, by modern authority, firmly established. It requires and is bound, sooner or later, to receive legislative treatment as to matters of procedure, which will render it impossible for courts of equity to administer the penal code without any limitation in respect of the constitutional rights of the accused, under the form of proceedings in contempt for violating an injunction. This mode of procedure becomes peculiarly obnoxious and hostile to liberty, when it is resorted to by the nation or State in respect of matters as to which the sovereign has no property interest, and solely and only for the purpose of procuring an injunction against criminal conduct already prohibited by law. The necessary effect of this course is, if violation of an injunction thus obtained be alleged, to deprive the accused of his constitutional right to trial by jury, on what is virtually a criminal accusation.

"This is literally government by injunction. \* \* \* Judge Tuley, as a true and courageous friend of personal liberty, firmly opposed the exercise of this oppressive and dangerous jurisdiction."

We quote as equally significant the following remarks from an article by Professor Ernest Freund, of the University of Chicago, on the Illinois decisions of the last year or so in labor cases. After criticising the courts in connection with their treatment of peaceful picketing, moral suasion, strikes for eight hours and the union shop, after showing how illogical and paradoxical some of those decisions were, Professor Freund concludes.

"Assuming (though the point is by no means settled) that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to secure to laborers fair conditions of employment, such a limitation of the police power demands logically that laborers should be allowed to secure these conditions for themselves by their combined efforts, and it can be justified, if at all, only by the existence of the widest possible power of organization and association. The attitude of our courts toward social legislation furnishes the strongest reason why the efforts of labor unions to advance their principles—whether wise and practicable or not—by directing the action of their members in relation to employers, should be accorded the same privilege that is conceded to the plea of competition. The tendency of adjudication seems, however, to be against this view. The judicial opposition to interference in the relation between employer and employee, both on the part of the Legislature and on the part of labor unions, results in an undue curtailment of the rights of organized labor. The recognition of an adequate measure of this right, if it is to come at all, must come from a legislative regulation of the right of combination, and of privileged, as distinguished from unlawful, interference."

These are the opinions of an impartial scholar, a scientific student of jurisprudence. We commend them to the shallow editors who pretend to find reason or fairness in Holdomism.

Yes, legislation checking judicial usurpation, and safeguarding the rights of labor, the rights of citizenship, will and must be obtained. The way to

secure such legislation is to organize against the injunction outrage, to defeat every bigoted, ignorant, or class-serving judge, and every legislator who is not willing to pledge himself to oppose the destruction of liberty and the acquiescence of Legislatures, national and State, in judicial tyranny and judicial insolence.

## ORGANIZED LABOR IN GERMANY.

Within the last few years there has been on the whole a rise in wages and a real advance in comfort on the part of the work-people in German industries; this improvement in the condition of the masses has been mainly the outcome of the growth and development of combinations of wage-earners, the progress of trade unionism. The growth of labor organizations in this country was for a long time rather slow; they were considered illegal associations and their objects were declared as being unlawful until in 1868-9, the law forbidding coalition was abolished.

The modern trade union may be said to have commenced its active career in Germany about fifteen years ago, and it has, within the recent past, found favor, at least with the thinking portion of the public, because it was shown that the trade unions are the most prominent factor in fostering social peace and good understanding in the industrial world.

A trade union congress, held in 1890, decided that all workers should be organized into national unions, and that only these should be affiliated with the Federation of Trade Unions established that same year. Consequently, the tendency has been to merge local unions into one large association for the entire trade. There are fewer separate organizations today than there were in existence some years ago; but the strength and vigor of unionism has increased thereby. Centralization has taken the place of diffusion, amalgamation has been substituted for isolation. Trade union organization in Germany is not undivided; there are the national unions, which do not discriminate against any religious creed or political party; the "Gewerkvereine," founded by the Liberal Party; the "Christian Trade Unions"; some purely socialist organizations, commonly called "local unions" because they are opposed to the formation of national bodies; independent societies belonging to neither of these groups.

In 1904 the members of all unions numbered 1,466,625; the following figures show the numerical strength of each of the above-mentioned groups: National unions, 1,052,108 members; Gewerkvereine, 111,889 members; Christian Trade Unions, 207,484 members; local unions, 20,686 members; independent societies, 74,458 members.

In the true sense of the word, only the national unions can be called the trade unions proper; all other groups are hardly of any importance in the industrial life of Germany, as they do not want to carry on the fight for better wages and conditions of work with all the means in their power, and as they are not independent of political and religious organizations.

A trade union must run alone; it must be self-governed, self-supporting, self-sustained, and self-contained, to be of real practical value in labor conflicts. Therefore, trade unions must be taught to depend only upon their own strength and resources.

The strength to which trade unionism has attained within the last 14 years can best be indicated by showing the increase in membership of the national unions, which was as follows:

YEAR.	Membership.
	Total Members.
	Women.
1891 . . . . .	277,659
1896 . . . . .	329,230
1901 . . . . .	677,510
1902 . . . . .	733,206
1903 . . . . .	887,698
1904 . . . . .	1,052,108

In 1905 all unions gained in membership, and the benefit systems were considerably extended.—Hans Fehlinger in the *American Federationist*.

## NECESSITY OF TRADE UNIONS.

## The Labor Organization Affords the Toilers' Sole Protection and Their Only Defense.

Dumb, indeed, is the citizen who does not know that behind all the palaver about the heroism, the boasting of the so-called independent workingman and the opposition to the closed shop, is the desire to coin money out of the wage-earners. That is the main purpose of the present anti-union agitation; the character of and the wages paid their employes by its chief promoters amply prove this. Not only do their acts betray their main purpose, but their organ—*American Industries*—with great glee prints news of reductions in wages and gloats over the lower standard of living which such acts impose upon the worker and his family. Such reductions mean that thousands of women and children will be deprived of the necessities of life.

These people desire that men shall be free from all protective agencies, so they may be the more easily despoiled. In furtherance of this sordid idea, a great hue and cry has been raised concerning the injustice of unionists refusing to work with non-unionists. The position of our opponents has been stated times without number; so it is not out of place to reiterate the unionist side of the controversy.

All trades unions do not insist on the closed shop, for conditions vary, but those that do not believe in so doing. Closed shops are not only sub-serving the best interests of humanity, but following the principles embodied in the axiom that self-preservation is the first law of nature. There is no need to recount here how, if given permission to employ non-unionists, employers would begin an attack on wages, and, in time, compel the more fair-minded and liberal of their fellows to follow suit, for the laws of competition are imperative when wages are involved. So the union shop in any competitive trade, if generally recognized, upholds the standard of business by eliminating one incentive to cutthroat competition. It simply makes it easier for the good employer to be fair and more difficult for the mean employer to be unfair by enforcing a minimum wage. Employers with hearts in the right place who have a knowledge of the labor question and regard for their own interests, are aware of this and refuse to join in the demand for that cloak for industrial tyranny and unstable conditions—the so-called open shop.

As to our attitude toward the non-unionist, it is the fundamental right of anyone, a dozen or a thousand of us, to refuse to work with an obnoxious person. This much is admitted by the enemy and is an all-sufficient answer to the demagogic talk about the mythical right to work, which the thousands of unemployed prove in reality is merely the right to look for work. In dangerous callings, such as the building trades, in States where employers are not held legally responsible for accidents resulting from the negligence of fellow-workmen, it is the duty of workingmen to pass upon the eligibility of their fellows. If they are not vigilant in this respect they or their heirs may, in case of accident, be deprived or defrauded of rightful damages through the carelessness or cupidity of a fellow-employee. Where the majority of the workers are unionists, some non-unionists may be relied upon to play the despicable part of tool in aiding the culpable employer to evade his just responsibility. Under the co-employees' liability idea all employees are partners when an accident occurs, and it is unfair for men to be compelled to enter into the partnership relation with a man of whom they are distrustful.

"It is unjust to penalize a man by refusing to work with him because he refuses to join an organization," is the oft-repeated remark of our enemies and critics. To this we reply, it is the essence of justice that a man should pay for the benefits he receives and co-operate with those who are struggling to improve the trade conditions of himself and themselves.

Let us put the situation fairly. A non-unionist hailing from an unorganized district secures a job under union regulations. Here he finds the working day shorter and wages higher than he has enjoyed heretofore. These conditions didn't just happen; they are the result of years of agitation and hard work, of untold sacrifices of time and pleasure and of the expenditure of much money by the unionist of his trade. There can be no debate as to this being a fair exposition of the situation as it exists—the union is responsible for desirable working conditions. This being so, and an honest man not being willing to reap where he has not sown, it is palpable that he will lose no time in joining the union, the fruit of whose planting and husbanding he is desirous of enjoying. There is no escape from the conclusion that, if honest and a loyal craftsman, he should become a union man. If he is dishonest—willing to accept something for nothing—he will shirk this duty.

Why should we adopt a policy that would put a premium on dishonesty and meanness?

Unions are, generally speaking, liberal in their treatment of the non-unionist. They do not ask him to bear any of the burdens of the battles of the past, though they invite him to partake of the spoils of the victory. On the payment of a reasonable initiation fee he is taken into full comradeship, urged to participate in the deliberations of the organization, and in that way serve his self-interest in the highest possible sense. In insisting upon card men being employed, the unions are merely following in the footsteps of the profession. The lawyer cannot practice without the consent of the bar association, and the luckless wight who essays to dispense medicine to his fellows without a certificate from the physicians' union is not only boycotted by reputable doctors, but hauled into court as well. The professional gentlemen call it unprofessional conduct when they wish to put a name on the black-list. But the purpose is the same as that of the wage-earner. The principal difference lies in the manner in which the end is accomplished. The worker is not so diplomatic as the other fellow; he is plain-spoken about the matter and tells his purpose in the plainest kind of language. This may be a fault, as it leaves him open to attack, but does not materially effect the correctness of his position, the unassailable character of which is proved by the fact that its loudest denunciators never fairly state the case when they bring their guns to bear upon the much misrepresented, but really beneficent and necessary closed shop.

## IF UNIONS WERE BROKEN UP.

Long hours would be the rule for some, and others would walk the streets seeking work.

Children, in a large degree, would be deprived of their chance to enjoy the sunshine of childhood.

Women would be forced into the factory on account of the inadequacy of the father's and husband's wages.

Prosperous merchants would lose their trade.

Factories would close because of the impossibility of the masses to buy the goods they have produced.

Poverty and crime would increase by the reason of men being unable to satisfy their animal wants by honest toil.

Ignorance would become rampant and brute force would prevail.

Young people would be deterred from establishing a home.

The general result would be detrimental to society.

Therefore, maintain your unions, adhere to their principles and purchase nothing without the union label being on the articles, as by so doing you will be helping the trades unions in their progress to long wages and short hours.—*Ex.*

The striking plumbers of Cincinnati, O., after being out for only two days, resumed work on March 30, having reached a compromise agreement with their employers.

## HOW THE LABOR UNIONS AND TRUSTS DIFFER.

At their recent convention in St. Louis the Citizens' Industrial Association passed a resolution to bring to the notice of the President the fact that after due deliberation they had concluded that to all purpose and intent the labor unions are trusts, and as such should be made subject to the same investigations that are harassing the Beef and Oil Trusts, as well as the big insurance companies, at the present time.

Just how far the labor unions partake of the nature of trusts it would probably remain for such an investigation committee to determine and the decision would largely depend upon the class of men selected to study the question. But to see how radically the trusts differ from unions is a matter that should require but little elucidation for even the biased mind. Whenever has a labor union been known to bribe Legislatures, to break down legitimate competition, as was done by the Standard Oil Trust through its rebate system, or to create fictitious value on the necessities of life by holding back supplies?

Than the octopus who extends his tentacles in every direction to grasp and crush out of existence everything that comes in his way, there is no more apt illustration of the policy of any one of the trusts; yet, not a single labor union could be charged with sacrificing the interests of the many to that of the individual. "The greatest good to the greatest number" has been the motto of those who led the labor movement in times when to stand up for union principles meant any amount of personal sacrifice. And the same holds good now. The trusts are formed to enrich a few men, whose wealth is already so great that even to them it seems a stupendous task to spend their incomes, and who use the power this money gives them to further exploit the toiling masses, while the labor unions are organized and steadfastly aim to procure for all their members a living wage, a shorter workday and better conditions. Not only for a few workmen who, by reason of superior intelligence, greater skill, or a larger amount of physical endurance, might forge ahead under adverse conditions also, but for every man who has to earn his bread by the labor of his hands.

Perhaps no one has better expressed the difference between the labor unions and the trusts than the Hon. John Morley, well known for his writings, and who is now a member of the English cabinet, when he said: "There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade society. The one means an increase of self-indulgent luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, an increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not of one family, but a thousand or ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the commonwealth."

And should the desire of the Citizens' Industrial Association be carried out we will see this difference more plainly. There can be no doubt that we will have no extradition proceedings, no subpoenas that are dodged by the accused, and, above all no such wholesale misappropriation of funds as the trusts stand convicted of today. Let the investigation begin.—*Ex.*

\* The singular fact that thousands of children of school age have residences on coal barges in the East and North Rivers has been brought to the attention of the New York Board of Education. By an investigation of the facts, it is learned that from 2000 to 4000 children of school age have residences on the coal barges alone, and simply from the transitory condition of their residence have not had the least opportunity to acquire even the rudiments of an education.

**PARRY'S LATEST APPEAL.**

The National Association of Manufacturers appears to be getting cramped for funds and is resorting to bargain counter methods to graft on the employers of the country who will hearken to the appeal of Parry, Cushing & Co. for assistance.

Under date of March 14, says the Cleveland *Citizen*, a circular letter was issued to all prospective victims enclosing a folder announcing to the lucky receiver that there is awaiting him "Five hundred dollars, if you please, all for fifty dollars." A blank subscription blank also accompanies the circular and folder which is to be filled out and sent to Treasurer F. H. Stillman, along with the fifty.

The subscriber obtains his five hundred in the shape of a promise of increasing business by using the association's *Trade Index*, which contains the names of people who make purchases when they are in need of something, and in the further promise that money will be saved to the investor of the fifty by the simple process of killing labor bills in Congress, which service is claimed to have been of "incalculable money value to all business interests."

In order to give the public an idea how the Parry crowd is "working," the unsophisticated business people who have been aroused to the proper pitch by literature pointing out the awful consequences of "union domination" and the hardships imposed by the labor bills that would establish the eight-hour day on Government work and curb the power of the courts in disputes between labor and capital, we herewith publish verbatim this latest hold-up circular, which reads as follows:

NEW YORK, March 14, 1906.

"DEAR SIR:—To make a long story short, please glance over enclosed circular, "Five Hundred Dollars;" enclosed folder, about our *Trade Index*—one of the immediate advantages of membership, in our association. Join now, in other words, and you get right into the new book.

"We want your assistance—such as every influential manufacturer can give—at this particular time on account of the immense pressure of the labor lobby at Washington in behalf of their coercive class propositions eight-hour bills, anti-injunction bills, and all that, which it cannot be expected that the legislators will throw out if we don't let them know how the manufacturers of the country feel. (Of course, we cannot let them know how the manufacturers feel unless the manufacturers are with us in this organized way).

"We don't hesitate to claim that the efforts put forth by the National Association in beating these measures in the past has been of incalculable money value to all business interests. We believe you are the kind of man to do your share; and as we like to think that we are doing our own share and more, we don't hesitate to ask you to help us.

"There is no formality connected with joining except to sign the enclosed enrollment blank and mail it to the Secretary. The co-operation in public affairs and all the advantages of the business facilities begin right away. The member pays when he pleases during the membership year, and there is no obligation to renew.

"Hoping to hear from you soon and favorably,  
MARSHALL CUSHING, Secretary.

There is a little to add to the foregoing plain sandbagging proposition. As the *Citizen* has already pointed out, on several occasions, there has grown up during the past few years a distinct new "business." Certain shrewd, unconscionable manipulators have started a loud howl against organized labor for the purpose of arousing the fears and prejudices of the employers of the country. Usually the schemers have themselves elected "commissioners," or presidents, or secretaries, of the union-smashing bodies, at princely salaries, of course, and proceed to start as much trouble as possible in order to demonstrate the fact that they are earning their money. This new graft was very thoroughly exposed by "Commissioner" Driscoll, in Chicago, several months ago. Driscoll, whose virtues were formerly extolled in glowing words by Parry and Post,

declared that the game was "easy money"—the easiest that ever came his way

Every city in the country has a bunch of these leeches, and once they get a good grip on merchants and manufacturers it is almost impossible to shake them off as long as there is a dollar in sight and union labor can be used as a bugaboo.

However, these parasites are not an unmixed evil. They have the effect of forcing the workers to organize more systematically and compactly, as well as disciplining and educating them.

The following is another sample of the "literature" being circulated by the Parryites, and is accompanied with several columns of radically anti-union "copy":

*To Publishers:* The demands of labor unions are very sure to become more oppressive to publishers unless the power of the labor trust is curbed.

Intelligent public opinion is the greatest power to prevent further tyranny and loss.

Your own safety can be best insured by a steady education of your readers.

The time may come when, in an extremity, your business may be saved by the support of the public understanding the tyranny of the labor trust.

Begin now to educate your readers by publishing articles explaining the facts as to how the labor trust works, and you can override objection of the labor trust "press committee" by running clippings (your unquestioned right).

Seven hundred and eighty people in every 800 are not labor union members. This great majority of readers will appreciate frequent editorials on the subject.

Your editorial department may not as fully realize the importance of public support in time of need as your business office will.

We offer some matter herewith and will supply more on request.

Timely preparation will pay big returns when trouble comes. Respectfully,

CITIZENS' INDUSTRIAL ASS'N.

**WAR BEING WAGED.**

That determined war is being waged against trades unionism to-day from every influential point of combining manufacturers cannot be doubted or denied. Their lawyers are trying to outlaw labor, their judges are judging against it and their press is knocking against it and their preachers are preaching against it with all their might. At no time within our memory has trades unionism ever been subjected to such a critical test. It is likewise true that some of the weaker soldiers in the cause of trades unionism, weary of the struggle, have concluded that the price of freedom from industrial slavery is greater than they can pay, but on the other hand there are those sturdy optimistic giants upon whose shoulders every reform of the past has rested, who still declare that the ends justify the means, and that the struggle must go on and on or the workers will sink into a condition far worse than they ever dreamed of before. As the fight progresses a gradual change of sentiment takes place, and when the smoke of battle has cleared away it will be seen that trades unionism has emerged stronger and more deeply rooted than it has ever been before.

Just ten years have elapsed since the Pullman strike. It was thought by some that organized labor had at that time received a death blow, but it has since developed that, although the American Railway Union went down to defeat and dissolution in the Pullman strike, it only paved the way for more powerful trades unions, the like of which had never before been seen. Therefore we are justified in drawing the conclusion that when history repeats itself, the present struggle against labor unions being more bitter than that of 1894, so will unionism come again with greater force than ever before. Unionists who remain unionists throughout these trying times may in years to come point to that fact with pride, when the labor move-

ment has grown so strong as to absorb practically all of the workers.

There are others more experienced who seem to share these views. Frank Foster of Boston, Mass., a unionist of the old school, in season and out of season, addressed the Chicago Federation of Labor recently as follows:

"When I saw the tremendous wave of organization in this city a few years ago I feared that history would repeat itself, and that the movement would be subjected to the universal law, and that the tide would surely ebb. It now appears that this is just what has happened to the movement in Chicago.

"We in the labor movement have much to learn, though this fact is often disregarded. In the scientific organization of crafts much good will be accomplished for the working people, but the inspiration and sentiment which lead men to organize must be crystallized into practical form. The organization movement must be directed by judgment and the principles of common sense must be applied or the inspiration alone will not carry the movement to ultimate triumph.

"The happy optimism of the people who join labor unions, with dreams of accomplishing great things in a hurry, soon spends itself and reaction results. Because results are not accomplished men think the organizations are worthless and are dissatisfied because the dollars invested did not bring them fortunes.

"I have watched the ebb and flow of the tide of organization for many years, and notwithstanding the many times that unionism has had to retreat, there comes to me an assurance that no power on earth, not even the gathering force of Parryism nor the weakness of our own movement—that we all know exists—can prevent the slow but certain improvement of the working craft through organization. Don't draw any lesson of discouragement because there is an ebb in the tide. The labor movement is an evolutionary one. Great gains have been made in the past and will be made in future."

Henry Abrahams, Secretary of Boston Central Labor Union, says:

"We trades unionists are to see three of the hardest years that have been viewed in the history of trades unionism.

"We will emerge from the struggle a great deal stronger than we have ever been. The effort of capital to crush labor unions has always resulted in our being better organized as an ultimate conclusion.

"The labor movement is like all other movements. It has its periods of prosperity and decline. It must be admitted that this is the crucial period of trades unionism.

"The open shop is nothing new. It means the non-union shop, with its long hours, low wages and child labor. It means the employer is the only one that can and should decide what wage his employees should receive for whatever hours of toil he (the employer) may name.

"The advent of a better day in the recent past for the workmen of our country has been due absolutely to the organization of the workmen and attributable in no wise to the philanthropy of the employers or to their sense of justice. The great public is beginning to realize that the elevation of the masses can be brought about by trade unions.

"They shout Americanism, patriotism and lots of Fourth of July oratory about the rights of the individuals, they mean the rights of the employers to autocratic and dictatorial power in hiring men for the wages and at the hours and under the conditions they, the employers, select."

"The bandit power of wealth cannot crush Americanism out of the wage-workers of our land so long as trades unionism survives the attacks of corporate greed. The spirit of liberty is shown in high wages, reasonable working hours and working conditions will be supreme, rising high and proud and triumphant, and expressed in the trades unions of our country."—*Easton Journal*.

**JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE****Proceedings of the Regular Meeting Held Last Sunday at Unity Hall.**

The Japanese and Korean Exclusion League convened in regular monthly session on Sunday, the 1st inst., at Unity Hall, 927 Mission street, President O. A. Tveitmoe in the chair.

**CREDENTIALS**—The following credentials were received and approved: From Book Binders, No. 31, Bernard Hassler; Gas and Electric Fixture Hangars, E. W. Carpenter, W. H. Hollopeter and Geo. Young; Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 6, C. A. Siskron, Fred Hoese and C. Bernhardt; Martha Washington Council, No. 2, Daughters of Liberty, Daniel P. Lawary, Frank Thomason and Edward L. Duncan; Court Kensington, A. O. F., John J. Drew; Warehouse Workers, No. 537, Crockett, J. J. Lewis; Housesmiths and Architectural Iron Workers, No. 78, J. F. Rossin, G. Crowley and E. Flaxman; U. S. Grant Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., R. C. Dunbar; Glass Bottle Blowers, No. 22, Jas. Beegan, Wm. Burke and P. J. Diez; Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association, No. 224, Geo. A. Housen, vice M. E. Galvan.

**APPLICATIONS**—The following applications for affiliation were received and approved: C. L. Desmond; Hugh T. Sims; Bartenders, No. 378, Bakersfield; Building Trades Council of San Joaquin County; Broom and Whisk Makers, No. 53; Cement Workers, No. 3; Carpenters, No. 780; Flour and Cereal Employes; Plumbers, No. 78; Theatrical Employes, No. 33, of Los Angeles; Bakery and Confectionery Workers, No. 116, of San Jose; Cooks and Waiters, No. 220; Steam Engineers, No. 159, of Eureka; Clerks, No. 373, Vallejo; Cigar Makers, No. 238; Lumber Handlers, No. 11,474; Typographical Union, No. 46, of Sacramento; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 276, San Diego; Napa Labor Council; Paving Cutters, No. 31, of Santa Rosa; Soda, Mineral and Ice Wagon Drivers, No. 610, of Oakland; Woodsman and Sawmill Workers, No. 4, of Fortuna and Woodsman and Sawmill Workers of Pepperwood.

The report of the Executive Board of the League was then submitted to the delegates. The report, in part, was as follows:

The resolutions dealing with the Chinese boycott which were adopted by you at the last meeting were immediately forwarded to the President of the United States, to all Congressmen and Senators, to all State and city central bodies throughout the country and likewise to the labor press.

Upon the request of your Executive Board, Senators Flint and Perkins and five of our Congressmen forwarded several hundred copies of H. R. 12,973 (the Foster bill), which have been well distributed, for the enlightenment of our many sympathizers, who have largely assisted us by forwarding protests to the present Congress against the passage of the Foster bill.

Your Executive Board has continued, and is now, sending forth requests protesting any modification of the present exclusion law, with the result that many communications have been received from the Congressmen and Senators and many other sources, acknowledging the League's protests.

**REPORTS OF SUB-COMMITTEES**—Your Committee on Organization reports that the 198 organizations affiliated with the League, as reported at the last general meeting, have been increased to 224, showing a gain of 26 organizations for the month.

**FINANCE COMMITTEE**—Your Finance Committee reports that the monthly income of the League has now reached the sum of \$459.96, as against \$383.33 reported at the last meeting. Organizations contributing regularly, segregated, are as follows: Local city bodies, 110; local country bodies, 45; country central bodies, 5. Organizations which have contributed but once: Local central bodies, 9; independent organizations and improvement clubs, 4; fraternal organizations, 3; country organizations, 1; organizations not contributing, 47.

**COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS**—Your

Committee on Publicity and Statistics begs leave to report that the publication of the manuscript submitted by Mr. W. K. Roberts on the "Mongolian Problem in America" has been completed, and one-third of the 2,000 copies which were printed, and, as agreed upon by the Executive Board, have been delivered to the author, and one copy of the same has been forwarded to each United States Senator and Congressman. A revised edition of this pamphlet, numbering 1,000 copies, has also been published and is being distributed to a large number of educational institutions throughout the country. The pamphlet on Asiatic Immigration, compiled by this League, is also completed and now ready for distribution. Steps have been taken to compile a new edition for the purpose of distributing the same to the coming National Educational Association, which convenes in this city next July.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**—Delegate P. H. McCarthy, who was intrusted with the care of our subject during his recent visit throughout the East, reported that he had addressed large assemblies in seven cities on the Mongolian immigration question, and found that the trades unionists are only fairly well-informed on the question, while others are indifferent, and the delegate urged the League to vigorously pursue educational work into the industrial centers of the East and Middle West, with a recommendation that the Executive Board select its ablest speakers to address all large assemblies and conventions.

A committee consisting of Delegates Johnson and Walsh and the President were selected for the purpose of considering the advisability of holding a public demonstration; this matter is still under advisement and the committee will submit their report at a later date.

**CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS**—Delegates W. MacArthur, P. H. McCarthy, Edward I. Walsh, E. B. Carr and F. C. Pattison were selected as a committee to draft a constitution and set of laws for the government and conduct of the League, with instructions to submit the same to the Executive Board and subject to your approval.

**AUDITING COMMITTEE**—A committee, consisting of Delegates DeSucca, Williams and Hulme, was appointed to audit the books of ex-Treasurer MacDougald, and after a careful examination, found the same to be correct.

Delegates A. Hulme, J. H. Williams and Wm. A. Cole were appointed to examine the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, and reported, as follows: "Your committee have carefully examined the books and accounts of A. E. Yoell, Secretary-Treasurer of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, and find them to be correct in every detail, with all moneys received and disbursed correctly accounted for, and corresponding in every respect with the reports made by said Secretary-Treasurer, during his term of office, up to and including March 27, 1906."

Delegates MacArthur, Carr and President Tveitmoe were selected to confer with Mayor E. E. Schmitz, relative to the Convention on Asiatic Exclusion to be held sometime next month under the auspices of the city, and at which gathering representatives from the Pacific and Inter-Mountain States will be present. This committee reports arrangements having been made for a consultation with the Mayor the coming week.

Your Executive Board have advanced the salary of the stenographer from \$12 to \$15 per week.

**VACANCIES**—At last night's meeting of your Executive Board Delegate Butte tendered his resignation as a member to that body on account of pressure of business.

The report concluded with statistics compiled from the *Congressional Record* relative to petitions presented to Congress on the subject of immigration. Over twenty Congressmen presented protests and memorials on the Asiatic immigration question on behalf of their constituents, who had taken this action in response to the requests made by the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League. Congressman Hayes of this State addressed the House on March

13th on Japanese and Korean immigration, and, in response to requests from the League, has forwarded 2,500 copies of his speech for distribution.

From the same source it was learned that petitions for the passage of the Foster bill (H. R. 12,973), and for modifications or repeal of the present Exclusion Acts were submitted by the Boards of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Reform Church of America, from the American members of the Educational Association of China, as well as from various citizens of New York.

The report of the Executive Board, including the recommendations made, was unanimously adopted.

President Tveitmoe announced the appointment of Richard Cornelius to fill a vacancy on the Executive Board. The appointment was approved.

**NEW BUSINESS**—On motion of Delegate MacArthur, a committee of five was elected to present to the League at its next regular meeting a list of thirty-five delegates to be voted for as nominees for members of the Executive Board of the League. The following delegates were chosen to select nominees for the board: D. McLennan, J. M. Lyons, J. O. Burkhalter, L. E. Richardson and E. Marlatt.

The Secretary-Treasurer submitted the following report of receipts and expenditures:

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand March 1.....	\$439.46
Receipts March 1-4, inclusive.....	76.34
Masters and Pilots .....	10.00
Ordnance Men, No. 9,585 .....	.45
Bartenders, No. 378, Bakersfield .....	1.00
Janitors, No. 114 .....	.75
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 4.....	1.15
Bay and River Steamboatmen .....	3.00
Furniture Handlers, No. 1.....	1.00
Painters, No. 19 .....	15.95
C. L. Desmond .....	.50
Carpenters, No. 483 .....	10.50
Carpenters, No. 1,279 .....	1.79
Carpenters, No. 806 .....	.47
Electrical Workers, No. 151 .....	4.60
Napa Labor Council .....	1.02
United Glass Workers .....	2.50
Blacksmith Helpers, No. 316 .....	.75
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Eureka.....	2.40
Soda, Mineral Water and I. W. Drivers, No. 610 .....	1.00
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, Blue Lake .....	2.25
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 276 .....	.75
Paving Cutters, No. 31, Santa Rosa.....	1.00
Tanners, No. 9 .....	.75
Carmen's Union, No. 205 .....	21.50
Plasterers, No. 66 .....	3.00
Carpenters, No. 422 .....	5.50
Lathers' Union, No. 65 .....	1.50
Building Trades Council Marin County, No. 463 .....	2.05
Teamsters, No. 224 .....	3.00
Daughters of Liberty, No. 1, California Council .....	1.86
Cooks, No. 44 .....	6.00
Flour and Cereal Employes, Marysville.....	.15
Bookbinders, No. 31 .....	2.00
Theatrical Stage Employes, No. 33, Los Angeles .....	1.00
Plumbers, No. 280, Pasadena .....	.25
Building Trades Council, San Joaquin Co. .....	10.00
S. S. Painters, No. 986 .....	.50
Barber Shop and Bath House Employes .....	1.20
Casters and Modelers .....	1.20
Broom and Whisk Makers, No. 53, Los Angeles .....	.40
Cooks and Waiters, No. 220, Eureka.....	1.60
Steam Engineers, No. 159 .....	.45
Felt and Composition Roofers .....	.78
Cement Workers, No. 3, Los Angeles .....	2.25
Carpenters, No. 743, Bakersfield .....	.52
Carpenters, No. 1,451, Monterey .....	1.71
Machine Coopers, No. 131 .....	2.25
Marine Cooks and Stewards .....	6.65
Cemetery Employes, No. 10,634, Ocean View .....	1.30
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216 .....	3.00
Cement Workers, No. 1 .....	5.90
Carpenters and Joiners, No. 780, Los Angeles .....	1.50
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 6 .....	3.15
Engineers, No. 64 .....	3.25
Riggers and Stevedores .....	12.50
Sugar Workers .....	3.00
Bridgemen, No. 31 .....	2.00
H. E. Winkler .....	1.00
Machine Hands, No. 11,933 .....	.40
Elevator Constructors, No. 8 .....	3.20
Carpenters, No. 423 .....	6.80
Clerks, No. 373, Vallejo .....	1.01
Carpenters, No. 22 .....	17.15
Flour and Cereal Employes, Los Angeles .....	.35
Mailers, No. 30 .....	10.00

Blacksmith Helpers, No. 316 .....	.75
Longshore Lumbermen .....	6.00
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, No. 22 .....	1.85
Court Kensington, A. O. F. ....	.70
Plumbers, No. 78, Los Angeles .....	4.00
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 803 .....	5.00
Laundry Workers, No. 75, Sacramento .....	1.00
Furniture Handlers .....	1.00
Cigar Makers, No. 238, Sacramento .....	1.50
Clan Graham .....	1.80
Building Trades Council, San Jose .....	18.00
San Francisco Typographical, No. 21 .....	16.60
Broom and Whisk Makers, No. 58 .....	.60
Glove Workers, No. 17 .....	.82
Laundry Wagon Drivers, No. 256 .....	2.50
Photo Engravers, No. 8 .....	.90
Machinists, No. 658 .....	10.00
Gas Workers, No. 9,840 .....	3.00
Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers, No. 6, Pepperwood .....	1.50
Wood Workers, No. 152 .....	2.50
Excelsior Homestead Club .....	.50
Granite Cutters, Knowles .....	1.25
Bakery and Confectionery, No. 116 .....	.20
Teamsters, No. 85 .....	36.00
Barbers, No. 148 .....	6.00
Plumbers, No. 442 .....	14.25
Geo. A. Custer Council, No. 22 .....	2.40
Typographical, No. 46, Sacramento .....	3.30
Laborers' Protective, No. 8944 .....	9.00
Baggage Messengers .....	.35
Painters, No. 510 .....	2.00
Shinglers, No. 1 .....	1.60
Lumber Handlers, No. 11,474 .....	1.10
Musicians, No. 6 .....	6.50
Coopers, No. 65 .....	2.70
Total .....	\$898.38

## EXPENDITURES.

March 3—A. E. Yoell, salary .....	\$ 25.00
M. Whisnant, salary .....	12.00
Postage .....	7.45
Shainwald, Buckbee & Co. ....	30.00
Pacific States Telephone Co. ....	9.15
C. L. Desmond, sign painting .....	3.95
Commercial Supply Co. ....	8.95
March 10—M. Whisnant, salary .....	12.00
A. E. Yoell, salary .....	25.00
Postage .....	12.50
Remington Typewriter Co., desk .....	21.00
Remington Typewriter Co., installment on machine .....	5.00
Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, February .....	4.00
Wells, Fargo, expressage .....	.95
Moving office furniture and cleaning .....	1.00
Wadham Towel Co. ....	.75
March 13—Rubber stamps .....	.60
March 17—M. Whisnant, salary .....	15.40
A. E. Yoell, salary .....	25.00
Postage .....	10.50
Addressing wrappers .....	1.25
March 24—M. Whisnant, salary .....	12.00
A. E. Yoell, salary .....	25.00
Postage .....	14.50
Remington Typewriter Co. ....	10.00
March 31—A. E. Yoell, salary .....	25.00
Postage .....	8.20
M. Whisnant, salary .....	12.00
Supplies .....	3.15
Telegram to Washington, D. C. ....	1.00
Printing as per three bills .....	158.75
Total .....	\$501.05
Balance on hand .....	\$397.33

## BANK DEPOSIT.

Deposited in bank since February 10, 1906 .....	\$1010.20
Withdrawn since February 17, 1906 .....	616.07

Bank balance April 1, 1906 .....	\$394.33
In hands of Treasurer April 1, 1906 .....	3.20

Total on hand .....	\$397.33
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A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegates Macarthur, Cole and others addressed the League at length, devoting their remarks principally to the work of the League heretofore and matters that should receive especial attention in the immediate future. When these speeches had been concluded, the League adjourned.

## NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of April are now due and payable at the League's headquarters, 318 Emma Spreckels Building, San Francisco.

## GENERAL MEETING.

The anniversary of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League will be celebrated on Sunday, May 6, 1906, by a general meeting, which will be addressed by some of the most prominent citizens of the State. Place of meeting will be published at a later date.

## SUCCESS, BUT ETERNAL ENERGY IS PRICE OF PROGRESS.

It must be a source of deep gratification to our fellow unionists and the friends of our movement to find that, despite the bitter relentless antagonism of the open and avowed enemies to our movement, that is, the Parry-Post Manufacturers' Association and so-called Citizens' Alliance, as well as the covert hostility and destructive tactics of some of those who pretend a friendship for labor, the progress of our movement is uninterrupted even for a moment, says the *American Federationist*. No one underestimates the power behind trade union opponents, the wealth and the means at their command, the cunning and trickery resorted to in order to defeat, disrupt, or destroy the only means which the wage-earners of our country have to protect and promote their interests—the trade unions.

We have from time to time shown the constant increase in the numbers of wage-earners joining existing unions and the formation of new unions.

The improvements which have come in the conditions of wage-earners were not brought to them upon a silver platter, but are due to their united effort, fraternity and solidarity. Both open opponents and secret enemies who veil their bitter opposition under the guise of pretended friendship for labor, have united in slanders of the the trade unions and trade union movement to exaggerate any temporary set-back into a colossal defeat, and have minimized the most salient and important improvements which have come to the toilers through organized effort in the trade union and federated movement.

The results achieved by the coal miners were minimized and declared to be a defeat. The eight-hour movement of the International Typographical Union 39,000 members of which are now enjoying the eight-hour workday, and who are gallantly fighting for and making sacrifices to attain the eight-hour day for the remaining still contending 4,000, is belittled. The successes achieved by organized labor generally without strike or contest are entirely suppressed or ignored.

For years the textile workers of the country were compelled to suffer reductions in wages regardless of conditions of trade until the splendid struggle of the textile workers of Fall River, to which the wage-earners of our country (through the American Federation of Labor) rendered such signal moral and financial assistance. The result of this splendid struggle was the turning point in the conditions of the textile workers, and, as discerning trade unionists then declared, would mark the last epoch in the miserable conditions which obtained among them for a quarter of a century. Yet despite the changed and improved conditions, all trade union opponents, of whatever stripe, took great delight in declaring the Fall River strike a failure.

To show how utterly untrue are the malicious misrepresentations of labor's opponents of the progress made, we quote from a letter received by us from Mr. John Golden, President of the United Textile Workers of America, under date of March 1, in which he says:

*"We have secured for the 50,000 woolen workers an advance in wages of ten per cent without having to resort to a strike. We have also been successful along the same lines among the cotton workers in various places, and expect similar results in the silk industry during the coming season. The emphatic protest made by the textile workers of Fall River a little over a year ago is bearing good fruit. Up to that time the condition of the textile workers had steadily gone from bad to worse. When that strike was inaugurated the dead level had been reached; when it was ended it marked the turning point in the future welfare of the textile worker, and we realized a new era had dawned."*

The reports which are received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor are nearly all of them on a par with the statement of President Golden.

While it is true that the movement of labor for advancement is scarcely making the progress for

which many of the impatient devotees of our cause hope, yet there is much gratification that at least upon the economic field the material improvement of the toiling masses of our people is progressing, yes, progressing in the same ratio that the toilers organize on true trade union lines and the principle of federation is recognized.

It behooves every wage-earner of our country to join the union of his trade or calling.

Let the thinking, earnest men of labor exert themselves to the fullest to bring within the beneficent fold of our unions the unorganized, to instill earnestness and energy all along the line, and, by concentration of effort, achieve the highest and noblest aspirations of labor.

Bear in mind that success in the cause of labor depends on energy, intelligence and unceasing persistence.

Be up and doing, and thereby aid the toilers, so that they will be in the position to more thoroughly protect and advance their own interests, and thereby bring about the discomfiture of our enemies of all sorts and stripes.

The Crowell Publishing Company, of Springfield, Ohio, publishers of the *Woman's Home Companion*, is declared by the local Typographical Union to be one of the most determined opponents of the movement for the establishment of a national eight-hour day in the printing trades.

The lockout of the 700 starchers of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' Union, formerly employed at Troy, N. Y., is now in the tenth month. Funds are solicited from organized labor. Contributions should be forwarded to John J. Manning, General Secretary, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.

A circular letter signed by J. C. Watson and Frank Tudor, leader and secretary of the Australian Federal Labor party respectively, has been sent to the Commonwealth Labor Councils, advocating the adoption of a uniform trade-union label by the workers of the Commonwealth. The Federal members give reasons in support of the proposal and point out that early action is necessary to consider whether the trade councils will adopt one union label, and agree upon the necessary constitution to permit registration of same.

I assert of every laboringman in this nation, not only that he is to be a laborer, but that he has the means of securing, and ought to secure, such development that there should be refinement in his social affections; and I hope before I die to see pass away the thought that there is a presumption against a man's being refined because he is a laborer. There is nothing in labor inconsistent with refinement, with kindness, with affection, with whatever belongs to the domestic circle; and there is no reason why a man that hews timber should not exercise all those sweet and gentle traits which have a dignifying and refining influence. Trees which bear blossoms are far more beautiful than those which do not.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A dispatch from Seattle says: Various Puget Sound operators have decided to discontinue the employment of Chinese and Japanese in their salmon canneries the coming season. Among those already having decided to employ only white labor this year are Ainsworth H. Dunn, Henry Allen & Co., Will H. Loomis and the Sehome Packing Company. Still others contemplate a similar action. They find that white men can do just as good work and may be employed in ample number by the day, whereas the Chinese demand a contract for the employment of a stated number of men regularly throughout the season.

The Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has issued a circular announcing the prohibition of convict labor on any federal contract, public building, lock or canal.

# LABOR CLARION

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#### TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

To ADVERTISERS—The LABOR CLARION reserves the right to cancel any advertising contract when the advertiser has been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council or the American Federation of Labor.

Notification of a change of address must be received at the LABOR CLARION office not later than noon of Monday in order to insure correction for the current week.

Members of subscribing unions, when notifying the LABOR CLARION of a change of address, must give old address, and also give name of their union, in order to insure prompt attention to their request.

Copy for advertisements for the current week must be received at the LABOR CLARION office not later than noon of Tuesday.



#### THE OAKLAND CARMEN'S VICTORY.

The Street Carmen's Union of Oakland has won one of the most notable victories credited to any labor organization on this Coast within recent years.

A week ago it seemed to be a certainty that the 600 members of Division No. 192, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, would at this writing be involved in a strike with their employers, the corporation controlling the street railway service of Oakland, known as Oakland Traction Consolidated. However, when the authorized representatives of the union met the executive officers of the corporation in conference, almost on the eve of the day when the strike was commonly supposed to occur, they succeeded in convincing the railway officials that the men had many grievances that merited immediate and favorable consideration.

When the representatives of the street railway corporation and the union met in conference the company had stocked a large car barn with provisions, cooking utensils and bedding for the use of 100 or more men the managers had imported from various sections of the country to man their cars in event of a strike. The grounds around these quarters had been inclosed with stout board fences, and other measures taken to insure the occupants of the barns the isolation the company apparently deemed necessary during the continuance of the anticipated strike. These ominous preparations did not, however, deter the union's committee from presenting in full the grievances of the men it represented, and earnestly and convincingly contending for redress—and so well did they present their case that the company's officials granted almost every request preferred by the men.

At the first conference held Monday morning—the union was represented by W. D. Mahon, President of the International Association of Street Railway Employees of America; Richard Cornelius, President of the San Francisco Carmen's Union; W. H. Ellison, President of the Oakland Carmen's Union; W. B. Hamilton, J. Smart, S. F. Connolly, E. C. Straub, G. C. Grierson and Thomas Sawyer. The company was represented by President E. A. Heron, F. C. Havens, a large stockholder; General

Manager W. F. Kelly and Attorney Harmon Bell. Subsequently it was determined to appoint two representatives of each side to consider the various issues presented, and President W. D. Mahon of the national organization and President W. H. Ellison of the Oakland Street Carmen were delegated to represent the union, while President E. A. Heron and General Manager W. F. Kelly represented the company. This joint committee considered every phase of the controversy very thoroughly and amicably, and concluded its deliberations without at any time having approached a deadlock. The conference committee came to full agreement on every point discussed, and after the conclusions reached had been put in formal shape they were submitted to the union at a midnight meeting held in Dietz Opera House, Oakland, and the men, by a unanimous vote, approved of the work of their representatives.

Various texts of the agreement reached have been published in the daily press, but none of them were correct. In order that those interested may fully understand the nature of the victory of the Oakland Carmen, the full text of the agreement actually made by the company is given herewith, together with comments on the various sections which show the difference between previous conditions and those established by the new arrangement. The company did not enter into an agreement with the union in the usual way, but after the conference committee had settled the issues raised, a document covering these points was drafted and a formally signed copy given the union officials, and copies are to be posted in the barns by the company. Following is the full text of this document:

#### NOTICE

To MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS, AND GATEMEN OF KEY ROUTE AND OAKLAND TRACTION CONSOLIDATED.

*Effective From This Date—The Following Conditions Relative to Your Employment.*

1. The present scale of wages for conductors, motormen and gatemen until January 1, 1907.

[On its face, this is a concession by the men, they having asked for a flat rate of 27c an hour. The facts are, however, that the company, realizing that dissatisfaction existed, voluntarily raised the wages in January from 25 cents an hour flat for conductors and motormen on Oakland city lines, to 25 cents for the first year, 26 cents after one year and until two years in the service, and 27 cents an hour thereafter. The scale in San Francisco is 25 cents, 26½ cents and 27½ cents for the same periods of service. On the Key Route (where trains of from three to seven cars are run) the wages are: Motormen, 33 cents an hour for the first year and 35 cents thereafter; conductors, 27 cents the first year and 30 cents thereafter; collectors same as Oakland men.]

2. Committees of our own employees from the Union organization known as Division 192 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America will be recognized in the future as they have been in the past in discussing grievances of employees. Any man in our employ shall have the right without question to present his grievance to the organization, and a committee of his fellow-workmen shall have the right to present the grievance to the Superintendent, and such committee will receive respectful hearing, and consideration will be given to the subject presented. In event such committee cannot reach a satisfactory solution of the question presented they shall have the right to appeal to the General Manager. Should they still fail to reach a satisfactory result their grievance shall be presented to the Board of Directors. Any man who is suspended or disciplined for violation of rules, if on investigation is found not guilty, will be reinstated and paid for time so lost.

[This section involves practical recognition of the union. Heretofore when the men desired redress their only recourse was to go to the superintendent of their line. Needless to say, this official rarely reversed his own verdict at the solicitation

of a committee. Now the men, through their union, can carry their grievances step by step, to the Board of Directors of the corporation, and if a man is found not guilty of the charge made against him, he is to be reinstated and paid for his lost time. This is practically the system obtaining in this city.]

3. Any member of the union whose duties as officer of such organization requires his absence from his usual duty will be excused from his regular duty for a period of not more than thirty days unless by mutual consent. At the end of this period he shall be reinstated in his former position unless his conduct has been such as to forfeit his right to further employment.

[This is another section which means practical recognition of the union. A union official may obtain leave of absence from the company for whatever length of time his duties as such officer require his absence from his post as an employee of the company.]

4. All members of the Union may ride free at their own risk on the lines of the Oakland Traction Consolidated on proper showing of their badge to the conductor in charge of the car. Employees riding free, as aforesaid, not to occupy seats while passengers are standing.

[This section is a concession from the company. Heretofore the men could ride free only on the cars of their own division.]

5. Any man in our service has the free right to become a member of any reputable organization, and such membership shall not in any way be considered a bar to his promotion or advancement, and there will be no discrimination against any employee on account of his affiliation with union organization.

[This section establishes a condition which heretofore has been rather clouded. There has existed a feeling that activity in the union was prejudicial to his interests as an employee. This section is designed to make the company's attitude toward the union clear.]

6. Demerit lists relative to use of registers will not be posted on public bulletin boards, but will be given privately.

[This section will meet with the hearty approval of the men. In the past, when the amount of money a man turned in varied from the record shown by the register the company uses, the fact was posted on a bulletin board. The men are not always at fault in these cases, and hereafter they will be privately informed of discrepancies.]

7. A day's run of from ten to eleven hours, according to schedule, to be completed within fifteen consecutive hours, except in case of unusual emergency. Straight runs to be completed within twelve hours, with one hour for meals unless employees desire a shorter time. Regular men will not be required to work overtime when extra men are available, except in case of emergency or holiday travel. When his services are so required for overtime he shall be so notified if possible.

[This section does not alter existing conditions except that portion exempting regular men from working overtime when extra men are available.]

8. Trippers working less than one hour will be paid for one hour.

[This is a concession. Heretofore a "tripper" was paid for fractions of an hour.]

9. Penalty for oversleeps to be as at present.

10. Proper seniority shall obtain on all divisions according to length of service.

[Rule 10 is an innovation that will be greatly appreciated by the men. Length of service, and not favoritism, will govern in promotion in the service with respect to desirable runs.]

11. Regular motormen and conductors to have one day off in every ten, if they desire it.

12. Extra men shall report for runs in rotation.

[Rule 11 allows regular men three days off each month instead of two, and the next section abolishes favoritism among the extra men.]

13. Cars shall leave the car house in clean and proper condition for service, and it is not the in-

tention to have car crew do the repair work, except unusual weather conditions or minor accidents on the road which require the attention of car crews to put cars in operative condition or avoid blockades.

[This is another material concession by the company. Heretofore the platform men were required to care for their own cars—a practice that inconvenienced the public and constituted an imposition on the men operating the cars.]

14. Space will be provided on bulletin board at each car house station for the exclusive use of the Union in posting notices of meetings or other business of Union; it being understood that such notices shall always be of a proper character.

15. During such time as motormen and conductors are giving instruction to students they will be paid twenty-five cents per day extra, in addition to their regular pay.

[Section 14 is a new arrangement, while Section 15 confirms the practice of the past.]

16. Suitable sanitary arrangements to be provided as promptly as possible on various lines and opportunity afforded for their use.

[This establishes a decidedly necessary arrangement that has not heretofore existed.]

17. All men are privileged to purchase uniforms wherever they please in the open market, subject to the approval of the company as to style, color and finish.

[This section explains itself—the men need not feel obligated to buy uniforms from a firm favored by those "in authority."]

18. All general rules of the Company will be as nearly as practicable uniform in character and kept posted in car houses as long as they remain in force.

W. F. KELLY, Gen. Manager.

OAKLAND TRACTION CONSOLIDATED.

April 3, 1906.

The last section is not the least important. Heretofore the rules of the company were known to few, if any, of the employees. The rules had not been printed and circulated among the men, consequently it was not an uncommon occurrence for a man to be summoned before an official on a charge of having violated a rule he had never heard of.

This arrangement governing working conditions is to be effective until January, 1907.

The strike-breakers imported by the company—over 100 in number—were paid off on Thursday. Many of them started East at once, while others are in this city.

President W. D. Mahon will remain in this section a week or so longer. He will go to Stockton to-morrow (Saturday), to San Jose on Tuesday and Sacramento on Thursday. He is exceedingly well pleased over the outcome of the Oakland controversy, and it is fair to say that his satisfaction is shared by both the Oakland corporation and the members of Division No. 192.

#### MEETING OF PROTEST SUNDAY.

The committee which has been making arrangements for an indignation meeting to be held in this city to express the sentiments of the thousands of citizens with respect to the kidnaping of Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone, announce that the meeting will be held in Woodward's Pavilion on Sunday, the 8th inst., commencing at 2 p. m. Several prominent men will discuss this outrage, and it is proposed to utilize the occasion to raise funds for the defense of the accused officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

A mass choir of 100 voices of the Workingmen's Singing Society will be a feature of the exercises. The capacity of the pavilion will undoubtedly be taxed to the utmost to accommodate the great number of people who will attend.

The Palms restaurant, Market street, near Fourth, is now a union house, the proprietor having signed an agreement on Thursday with representatives of the Cooks, Waiters, Waitresses and Helpers' unions.

#### STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor, held at headquarters, room 525, Emma Spreckels Building, April 1, 1906.

Meeting called to order at 2:10 p. m., President pro tem. Gallagher in the chair.

Present—President pro tem. T. F. Gallagher, Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan, Sixth Vice-President Anna M. Burkhardt, Seventh Vice-President M. A. Caldwell and Secretary-Treasurer J. H. Bowling.

Absent—Second Vice-President S. D. Simmons, Fourth Vice-President C. F. Edmonds and Fifth Vice-President C. W. Holmquist.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Council decided to take up the matter of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane, certain charges against the management having been preferred by F. W. Grisby, at meeting held February 11, 1906. A committee of four was at that time appointed to make an investigation, and Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan was appointed a committee of one to arrange for a meeting between the Governor, the officials of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane and the committee appointed by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor. D. D. Sullivan reported that he had tried for several days to arrange this meeting, but without success; the Governor stating that he was not willing to take up an investigation because the charges preferred had occurred prior to his taking office. Communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, requesting that Executive Council press the charges and demand an investigation immediately was read; moved that it be placed on file; carried. A committee from the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo were accorded the floor to speak upon the charges. D. H. Leavitt and W. G. Grisby objected to the investigation made by the Governor, and demanded further investigation. Third Vice-President D. D. Sullivan requested the Secretary to read the statement sent in by the Governor, which was a very lengthy document and contained a general denial of the charges preferred by F. W. Grisby, incorporated in statements from the officials of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane. The Secretary read same. Moved that a communication be sent to the Honorable Geo. C. Pardee, Governor of the State of California, demanding a hearing to be held at the Napa State Hospital for the Insane not later than April 15th, 1906, between the Governor, officials of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane and a committee from the California State Federation of Labor, and that witnesses be allowed to give testimony; carried.

A committee from the Glove Workers' Union, consisting of P. J. Mahoney, G. L. Clarke and H. Samaan, were accorded the floor and requested the California State Federation of Labor to assist in organizing the Glove Workers throughout the State, and further requested that particular attention be given to the Glove Workers in Napa, Oakland, Stockton and Los Angeles, and that the Secretary forward communications to affiliated unions asking them to demand the Union Label on all gloves made by the firm of Farrant, 3602 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal. Moved that the request made by the committee of the Glove Workers' Union be granted and that the Organizer for the California State Federation of Labor be instructed to use his best endeavors to organize the glove makers in the towns above mentioned; carried.

Communication from the Secretary of the Santa Rosa Labor Council, which stated that the Council and the affiliated unions of Santa Rosa were still standing for the closed shop, as they always had. Moved that this communication be placed on file; carried. Brother Caldwell, Seventh Vice-President, reported for the Santa Rosa Unions, stated that there had not been any action taken on the supposed agreement made by P. H. McCarthy, and that there had been a communication sent to the Builders' Exchange requesting them to appoint a committee from the building contractors to meet a committee from the Building Trades Unions, to the end that the difficulties would be adjusted; and that the situation in Santa Rosa at the present time was very much mixed. Moved that T. E. Zant be sent to Santa Rosa as Special Organizer for the California State Federation of Labor and directed to use his best endeavors for the building up of the unions and straightening out the tangle the organizations are now in, he not to remain longer than two weeks; also to represent the California State Federation of Labor at all conferences held between the employers and employees, where the interests of the unions and

the California State Federation of Labor demanded it; carried.

Communication from the Federal Labor Union, No. 10185, of Santa Rosa, stating that they did not recognize any agreement as being made between the Builders' Exchange and the State Building Trades Council; further request aid for members of their organization and stated that they were in debt to the amount of \$75. Moved that the communication be referred to Special Organizer T. E. Zant to make investigations and recommend actions to the Finance Committee of Santa Rosa; carried.

Communication from the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 67, of Oakland, asking if further financial assistance should be sent to the Santa Rosa Unions. Moved that the Secretary answer the communication stating that donations should be held in abeyance until further request from the California State Federation of Labor; carried.

Communication from Henry J. Brock & Co., manufacturer of clothing in Buffalo, New York, requesting that unions demand goods bearing the Garment Workers' Label. Moved that it be placed on file; carried.

Communication from Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, stating that on account of their present eight for the eight-hour day, they would not be able to make a donation to the Santa Rosa Unions. Moved that the communication be placed on file; carried.

Communication from the A. F. of L., requesting that all unions demand the Union Label and Union made products. Moved that the affiliated unions be requested to call attention of their membership to this fact; carried.

Communication from the Japanese and Korean League of San Francisco requesting that the enclosed resolution be forwarded to Congressmen and Senator in our district. Moved that request be complied with; carried.

Communication from the Glove Workers, Local No. 40 of Napa, stating that their organization had disbanded. Moved that communication be placed on file; carried.

Communication from Gentry Bros. circus shows, of Bloomington, Ind., stating that they would insist upon the Union Label being placed on their printing in the future. Moved that it be placed on file; carried.

Communication from the Trades and Labor Council of Vallejo, requesting some plan of action be taken in regard to the kidnaping of Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone. Moved that it be filed; carried.

Communication from the San Francisco Labor Council, submitting resolution adopted by that body in regard to the kidnaping of Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone. Moved that the resolution presented by the San Francisco Labor Council be adopted and that same be forward to all affiliated unions of the Federation; carried.

Communication from Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 333, of San Diego, requesting financial assistance. Moved it be answered and placed on file; carried.

Communication from the Trades and Labor Council of San Diego withdrawing their request that an Organizer be sent to that city. Moved that same be placed on file; carried.

Communication from T. D. Fennessy of Los Angeles, who had been requested to accept position of Special Organizer for the California State Federation of Labor to work in the southern part of the State was received, stating that he would accept same. Moved that it be placed on file until we hear from the A. F. of L. in regard to that organization paying one-half of the expenses of the State Organizer; carried.

Communication from the Secretary of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles in regard to the Globe Mills, which firm had been placed on the unfair list of the California State Federation of Labor, to the effect that they would endeavor again through a conference with the manager of the said mills to settle the difficulty. Moved that same be placed on file; carried.

Communication from the Cereal Mill Employees of Los Angeles to the effect that they would try again through conference to settle the difficulty of the Globe Mills. Moved that it be placed on file; carried. Telegram received from Los Angeles stating that settlement between the Globe Mills and the Cereal Mills Employees' Union was in progress. Moved that same be placed on file; carried.

Communication from the Central Labor Council of Oakland, requesting that the affiliated unions of the Federation in Alameda County be notified to send their per capita tax to the Japanese and Korean League in Alameda County instead of sending it to the San Francisco

## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

## Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held March 30, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—Shoe Workers, C. R. Peterson, J. J. Callahan, vice Wm. Cannon, W. Comer; Cap Makers, C. Infeld; Cooks, L. G. Allari, Vice A. J. Fernandez; delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From California Co-operative Meat Co., in reference to nomination of officers; referred to New Business. Filed—United States Senators and Congressmen, in answer to resolutions passed by the Council in reference to Chinese boycott. Request complied with. Department Commerce and Labor, requesting certain statistics on insurance, etc. State Medical Convention on Anti-Tuberculosis League and requesting Council to send representative; Secretary instructed to answer same. Gentry Bros. of Bloomington, Ind., with reference to their unfair printing. State Federation of Labor, requesting certain information on injunctions. City Front Federation, in reference to Anti-Injunction League; Secretary instructed to send letter of explanation of Council's intention and to renew invitation for them to again co-operate. Referred to LABOR CLARION—Metal Polishers' Union, No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., pertaining to unfair gas ranges, heaters and furnaces. Referred to Organizing Committee—Coppersmiths' Union, No. 9, in regard to withdrawal from Council. Referred to Executive Committee—John F. Tobin, General President Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in reply to Council's request for the granting of charter to District Council of Shoe Workers. Typographical Union, No. 21, pertaining to Butterick Publishing Company, New York. Iron Molders' Union, requesting indorsement of wage scale. Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting boycott on the firm of W. & H. Holm, Turk and Hyde streets, for employing non-union drivers.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Drug Clerks—Still prosecuting boycott on the Owl Drug Co. Stablemen—Doing very effective work with non-union stables. Machinists—Donated \$25 to the Stablemen. Waiters—Business good. Have adjusted differences with the Waffle Kitchen and Popular Restaurant. Levied 2 cents per capita on members to assist the Stablemen. Retail Clerks—Progressing well in line of organization; have succeeded in unionizing all clerks in the Kragen Furniture Co. Barbers—Initiating many new members; will adopt monthly working button. Waitresses—Business good. Bartenders—Business fair; will adopt monthly working button; boycott on P. Connolly's saloon, 542 Fourth street, being vigorously prosecuted. Cooks—Reinstating and initiating many members; will assist Stablemen financially. Bakery Drivers—Business good. Milk Drivers—Initiating many members and progressing nicely; will assist Stablemen. Electrical Workers—Complain of men in other callings trimming lamps in stores, etc.; request assistance of union men in preventing same; would also request people to ask for card of man who installs telephone. Sugar Workers—Business fair; succeeded in organizing sugar workers at Crockett. Cap Makers—Business fair; settled difficulty with the Goldman Cap Co. during the week. Tailors—Making good progress in signing up new stores. Piano and Furniture Wagon Drivers—Request union people to assist in boycotting Bekins Van and Storage Co., who continue to be unfair to organized labor. Garment Cutters—Business good.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommend: 1—That the wage scale and agreement of Cemetery Employes be indorsed, subject to report of American Federation of Labor. 2—That appeal be sent to affiliated unions on behalf of Stablemen; concurred in. 3—That the Council declare intention of levying a boycott on the F. A. Swain Company, 209 Post street, on behalf of Bakers; concurred in. 4—Secretary instructed to assist Boat Builders; concurred in. 5—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on

Stone & Company's Milk Depot, subject to report of Secretary; moved that matter be laid over one week; carried. 6—That the Council place a boycott on the Butterick patterns at request of Typographical Union, No. 21, same having been indorsed by the Allied Printing Trades Council; concurred in. 7—Complaints made by Garment Workers in regard to violation of their agreement by S. N. Wood & Co. adjusted satisfactorily to all parties concerned. 8—Committee conferred with J. J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, and committees from Garment Workers and Garment Cutters in regard to changing of labels of those locals, and the sending of protest to the A. F. of L. regarding matter; concurred in.

Secretary reported having assisted the Milkers, Butchers, Boat Builders, etc. Also reported having received complaints from Stablemen's Union that combination men who are members of the Hackmen's Union also are overstepping their jurisdiction.

It was moved and seconded "that it be the sense of the San Francisco Labor Council that the continued presence at work in truck stables of so-called 'combination men,' members of the Hackmen's Union, is prejudicial to the interest of the Stablemen's Union, and that such conditions should be discontinued at the earliest possible date, to the end that all branches of stable labor shall be united in the cause of the Stablemen's Union." Carried.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the boycott on the Waffle Kitchen, 1007 Market street, be raised; carried. Moved and seconded that Council donate to the Stablemen's Union \$100; carried.

SPECIAL ORDER—Labor Day Committee submitted final report. Moved that further consideration of report be laid over one week; carried.

W. M. P. McCABE, Secretary.

## DONATIONS TO STABLEMEN.

Tanners, No. 9	\$ 3.00
Shoe Clerks, No. 410	4.50
Milk Drivers	5.00
Blacksmith Helpers	2.25
Upholsterers	5.05
Machinists	25.00
Pie Bakers	.75
Total	\$45.55

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The lower house of Congress was unable to transact business one day last week because of the absence of a quorum. This state of affairs was occasioned by the fine weather and the unusually attractive card at the Bennings race track. The same day, according to a press dispatch, eleven employees of the Government Printing Office were discharged for violating an order prohibiting them from attendance at race meetings. The dispatch says that Public Printer Stillings' recent order to government employees in his department to eschew the race track was no empty threat or piece of idle verbiage. It has already borne fruit. Having disregarded the warning, eleven employees did not report for duty today. It is said, in fact that several of the eleven have already left the city to seek employment in New York where they can be all summer near the fascinating sport that caused their undoing here. The men were trapped by means of decoy telegrams addressed to them at the race track on Tuesday, whither they had gone in defiance of orders to the contrary. All the men who accepted the decoy telegrams received notice the next morning that their services would not be required longer.

One day recently one of the striking printers of Typographical Union No. 182 was soliciting job work of a prominent Akron, Ohio, banker, to be done at the shop of a printer who is "square" on the eight-hour proposition. The banker, having stock in one of the "struck" shops, seemed to have a raw spot, and in the course of the conversation remarked that printers and other Union men were "robbers." The solicitor asked him if he knew how many printers there were in the penitentiary, to which the

banker said he did not. "Well, I'll tell you," said the printer. "They have had to suspend publication of the Ohio Penitentiary News until a printer could be found crooked enough to land in the pen, but there are twenty-one nice, smooth bank cashiers there now, to say nothing of a few who haven't been sentenced yet."

One of the most interesting paragraphs that has come to our notice the past week is the following, which refers to a recent meeting in Philadelphia of Methodist ministers and which shows that the action of the Book Concern of the denomination in declaring for the open shop has considerable opposition. The matter came up in the conference, and Rev. Dr. Homer J. Eaton of the Concern reported that the past year was the most successful in its history and that \$130,000 had been paid to the Annual Conference. Some of the pastors requested an explanation concerning the anonymous circular which had been distributed, declaring that the Book Concern had locked out its printers and had published questionable literature. Dr. Eaton declared that the Typographical Union was fighting the Concern because the publishers desired to conduct their business according to their own ideas. "We will not be dictated to by our employes," he said. "We fly the flag of an open shop." A resolution was presented by Rev. Dr. A. G. Kynert expressing confidence in the Book Concern, and indorsing its attitude on the open-shop question. This resolution met with the disapproval of many pastors, whose charges are among the laboring classes. It threw the conference into an uproar, and the resolution was referred to the Book Committee, which went into executive session.

Benjamin F. Corey, father of J. F. Corey and L. V. Corey, both members of No. 21, died at his home in this city on Friday of last week, after an illness of five weeks, following a stroke of apoplexy, aged 77 years. The remains were interred at St. Mary's Cemetery, Oakland, on Monday.

A DINNER SET FOR  
\$2.95

A set for six persons, 45 pieces in all. They are made of a good quality of semi-porcelain that is guaranteed not to check or craze.

Mail or Telephone Orders will not be Accepted.

**STERLING**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
1039 MARKET OPPOSITE MEALLISTER

**MUSICIANS.**

Meeting of the Board of Directors, April 3, 1906. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the above date, President J. Kunzelman in the chair, and all members present excepting Messrs. Blake, Brand, Cellarius, Davis, Ernst and Kenney.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Admitted to membership (by initiation)—Miss N. J. Wadsworth and Messrs. H. M. Abadie, P. Delpech, H. Fink, J. G. Goicovich, W. T. Kahler and A. M. Webb.

Applications for membership of Messrs. R. Siehl and M. F. Waeber were laid over one week.

Reinstated to membership—J. Allen, C. Becker, Jr., S. Haccour, Mrs. A. McIntyre, H. F. Smith and T. L. Zeh.

Erased from the roll of membership—W. W. Davis, R. J. Ferrer, W. E. Hubbard, D. E. Hughes, W. B. King, W. Kruse and Mrs. E. Volkmann.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the membership through the medium of the LABOR CLARION of the names of members suspended for non-payment of dues, assessments, etc.

Resigned from membership—C. T. Wippern, to date from March 30, 1906.

Resigned through withdrawal of transfer—S. W. Driscoll, of Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon.

Communications were read and acted on as follows: From S. F. Labor Council, requesting financial assistance for Stablemen's Union, No. 8760; on motion, request complied with and per capita tax of one cent on entire membership ordered appropriated weekly for period of one month. From California Co-operative Meat Company, relative to nominations for office; referred to Trustee Eisefeldt. From General Secretary, A. F. of Musicians, with notification of Manager R. E. Johnson having waived all claims to protested amount deposited with General Treasurer Ostendorff; filed. From Local No. 10, Chicago, warning all members of the Federation to not accept engagements in Chicago without first communicating with Secretary B. C. Dillon, No. 134, E. Van Buren street, Chicago; ordered posted on bulletin board.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to prefer proper charges against Messrs. G. Jollain and C. H. Dodge for violation of Section 1, Article IV, of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The following special prices were fixed:

For extra daily playing of two consecutive hours in forenoon, Sunday excepted, in conjunction with regular weekly skating ring engagement playing afternoons and evenings, \$6 per man extra. Including Sunday forenoon playing, \$7 per man.

For playing regular weekly engagement on Sundays from 2 to 9 p. m., with hour intermission from 5 to 6 p. m., \$8 per man, leader extra at regular rates.

The following named members have been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, assessments, etc.:

Mrs. M. Adelmann, V. Anderson, J. S. Becker, J. Blazer, E. L. Block, Miss E. Borchert, R. H. Bowers, Mrs. I. Burnham, M. Byrne, M. J. Cafiero, L. Cautiello, A. J. Daniels, J. B. Durkee, C. Eckstein, C. W. Fuhrer, J. S. Hansen, J. A. Hanson, R. R. Hauk, W. Hemminga, E. Hladik, H. L. James, W. Lind, S. M. Lozano, B. Lynn, B. Mau, W. E. McCurdy, C. W. Melville, V. J. Murphy, J. E. Nolan, Miss S. Ramus, T. E. Reilly, C. R. Richards, L. E. Rosebrook, A. Solomon, O. Stappenback, Miss R. Turner, V. Ursomondo, C. Vandal, E. F. Webb, Mrs. E. Wells-Blair, T. A. Wurm.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held next Thursday, April 12, 1906, in the headquarters of the union, No. 207 Powell street, at 1:30 p. m. sharp.

To be acted upon: 1—Report of the Board of Directors. 2—Quarterly reports of officers. 3—Price list amendment proposing to add to note of Section 116 the words "and every band and orchestra must have a leader to whom the leader money shall be paid."

# Workingman's Store

You may buy of Kragen's at \$12.95 on payments of \$1.00 weekly a suit like that pictured or you may have it double breasted.



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You select from Gunmetals, Grays, Blacks, Blues and light or dark fancies—materials of ALL-WOOL Serges, Worsteds, Thibets or Cheviots. EVERY SUIT GUARANTEED TO BE PURE ALL-WOOL.

At \$12.95 Kragen's sells you a Suit worth \$20.00, a suit that will cost you \$20.00 at any Store in Frisco and you need pay Kragen's BUT \$1.00 WEEKLY.

Kragen's sells you the same Suit that the best dressers in New York City are wearing and the credit price at Kragen's for these \$20.00 Suits is but \$12.95.

P. S.—You may bring the Boys and Children to Kragen's and buy guaranteed Clothing for the youngsters and charge it on same bill.



**ALLIED PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL.**

Minutes of meeting of Allied Provision Trades Council, held at 110 Turk street, March 27: Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President P. O'Brien presiding. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

**CREDENTIALS**—From Waiters, No. 30, and Broom-makers, No. 58; received and delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—Minutes from Building Trades Council, Electrotypers' Union, No. 29, and San Pedro Labor Council; received and filed. From Industrial Workers of the World, in regard to abduction of Moyer and Hayward from Colorado; filed. From Pie Bakers' Union, in regard to Universal Working Button; Secretary instructed to give desired information.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Bartenders, No. 41—Fair; have adopted the Universal Monthly Button; boycott on 542 Fourth street (Connolly's) effective; union will give moonlight picnic at Shell Mound Park April 8th. Butchers—Doing well; ask all purchasers of meat to see that butcher or driver wears monthly working button. Waiters, No. 30—Good; unionized Schuetzen Park and also Golden West Restaurant, corner Stockton and Ellis. Cigar Makers—Dull. Bakers, No. 24—Fair; ask moral support of all laboring people against the Italian and French bakeries. Broom Makers—Fair; demand for union label increasing. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Quiet; have adopted the monthly universal working button.

**COMMITTEES**—Auditing Committee reports favorably on bills Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 and same were ordered paid. Visiting Committee report accepted. Moved and seconded that the Committee on Buttons meet and revise the colors of Universal Buttons for each month. Carried.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws as recommended by committee adopted. Secretary instructed to get bids from different firms as to the price of printing 500 copies. Moved and seconded that two copies of the revised Constitution be sent to each affiliated union. Carried.

Newly seated delegates were then obligated.

**NEW BUSINESS**—Moved and seconded, that the Council nominate three delegates to the Anti-Injunction League, in accordance with action taken by the Labor Council. M. C. Dunn of Cigar Makers' Union, Robt. Grimmer of Waiters' Union and J. M. Goffney of Broom Makers' Union nominated. Secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the three nominees.

**GOOD AND WELFARE OF COUNCIL**—Moved and seconded, that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Organizing Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, in regard to reorganizing the Flour and Cereal Workers. Carried. A. Zaborowski of Bakers' Union, M. C. Dunn of Cigar Makers' Union and J. Selmer of Cooks' Union appointed.

—  
JULIUS SELMER, Secretary.

The strike of the coal miners at Lethbridge, Alberta, has caused so much uneasiness among the citizens that they have called upon the Dominion Government to render assistance, and the Northwest Mounted Police have been placed in control of the town. Practically martial law prevails. F. H. Sherman, President of the Union, says that the strike may be extended to other mines within the district, which includes Alberta and British Columbia, unless an agreement is soon reached. Many of the smaller towns in Alberta are on the verge of a coal famine.

—  
The Retail Shoe Clerks will give a minstrel show in Native Sons' Hall on the 19th inst., the proceeds to be turned over to the sick fund of the local. Tickets, admitting lady and gentleman, 50 cents.

—  
The Marine Firemen have donated \$50 to the striking Stablemen, and the Riggers' Union \$10.

—  
It costs nothing to ask for Union Label goods.

**BUTCHERS.**

The firms of Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street, near Folsom, and Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor, are still on the unfair list of Butchers' Union.

At the regular meeting of Butchers' Union, held Thursday evening, nine applicants were initiated and many propositions for membership received. Shop Stewards reported all butchers greatly interested in the upbuilding of the union. The good work that the Agitation Committee is doing is greatly appreciated by the union. Matters of the utmost importance are now being considered by the Executive Committee of the union and in the very near future good results should be accomplished.

The Drum Corps of Butchers' Union, No. 115, is making great preparations for their grand trolley ride on Tuesday evening, April 24th. Tickets are 50 cents each and can be procured from any member of the Drum Corps or the Secretary of the union.

Yellow is the color of the working button of the Butchers for the month of April. Insist that the butcher waiting upon you or the driver delivering meat at your home wears the button of the Butchers.

The following markets are taking advantage of the Open-Shop Card and are hiring suspended members and non-union men in preference to members of this union:

Spreckels Market, 725 Market street.  
Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor.  
G. Tassi, 245 Fifth street, near Folsom.  
Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street.

Montgomery Market, 735 Market street.

Shrader Bros., 541 Hayes street and 1342 Market street.

**TRADE UNION BENEFITS.**

Progress and peace are the two words that represent the gospel of organized labor today. The fundamental and all-inspiring ideal of the trades union is the elevation of the workingman through the betterment of his condition. Higher wages and shorter hours are advocated for the purpose of placing within the reach of the wage-earner the means of growth with happiness and the opportunity of enjoying it. Labor asks for a fairer share in the fruits of production, and asks for some leisure in which to enjoy it.

It may have been supposed in the beginning that higher wages and shorter hours mean merely improvidence and sloth, and perhaps a very few persons still entertain this view. But for the fair-minded observer of whatever class there is incontestable evidence that the trades-union has brought about, through higher wages and shorter hours, greater prudence and thrift, better individual discipline and more general activity and temperance among the workingmen than ever existed before.

In what industrial section have higher wages failed to accomplish good results? We find that in every occupation wherein the wage-earner works fewer hours and receives a juster share of the product of labor in the form of higher wages, he is a more temperate, more industrious and more saving character than he ever was before.

The critic who sneers at the fact that bricklayers, for example, wear good clothes and have pianos in their homes, is refuting himself out of his own mouth and pointing to the soundest argument in favor of higher wages and shorter hours, for that same class of critics was the one that once said that the workman would spend his hours of leisure in purchasing with his increased wages the means of dissipation. That the workman is devoting his increased income and his greater leisure to the betterment of his own condition is the all-sufficient answer to the opponents of the trades union.

For the betterment of the individual is necessarily the betterment of society as a whole, and we contend that the improvement in the morals and the minds of workingmen, together with the development of a more admirable mode of living, is the direct result of the work of the trades union, which has thus operated as a distinct public benefit.—Ex.

# The Beautiful New Styles are Ready at Hale's

**Millinery—3rd Floor  
Suits—2nd Floor**

Both—in beautiful new departments.

It's a "different" occasion—an event of double interest, for while Fashion has been planning and working and finishing the new styles to be, ever so many more, ever so much prettier, we have been building beautiful new departments with over twice as much room to be worthy the new styles.

Come and look to your heart's content.

See the new hats, the suits, the flowers in their new homes, new waists, skirts, neckwear, shirts, laces, trimmings, silks, dress goods, wash goods and ribbons. How resultfully Fashion and Hale's have worked to make style choosing this spring more satisfactory, a greater pleasure than it has ever been for you.



TWO ENTRANCES:

Market, near 6th — 6th, near Market



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All watch repairing warranted for 2 years. Alarm Clocks reduced to 45c. 1906 Calendars Free.

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SIXTH AND STEVENSON STREETS.

**UNION MADE**

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**UNION MAIDS**

**CAN'T BUST'EM**

**OVERALLS.**

**RISING STAR**

**SHIRTS.**

The Original  
Union Label Garments.

**MEYNEMANN & CO.**

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**ORGANIZATION DID IT.**

It matters not where the man be employed in this country, the wages he receives have been secured for him by labor organization. He may not know it, but it is the fact nevertheless. It is justly claimed that organized labor represents only a small per cent of the number of the employed. But it must also be conceded that the wages for the majority have, for the most part, been secured by the minority through the organizations.

The non-unionist generally is inclined to "hog" when it comes to assisting to keep the labor movement going, for he saves his dues and other expenses incident to organization, but, if he is intelligent, he is always ready to side with the union when it comes to demanding or receiving an increase of wages or other benefits. This is shown in almost every strike of the skilled trades and in many strikes where there is a skilled trade occupation included with other employments. The strike of the coal miners, for instance, brought along with it many thousands of men who were not members of the union; the packers' strike brought out thousands of men, women and children who were not members of the union; every railroad strike is assisted by the non-union men employed, and before a strike is ordered these non-union men are invited to vote on the strike proposition. In accepting the disadvantages that naturally accompany a strike these non-union men show their belief in unionism, but they also show their unwillingness to become partners in a permanent feature of it, knowing there are enough others who will maintain an organization for their benefit.

In trades where there is no organization the employes are working very close to the union scale of wages and hours, and the employers find it necessary to maintain conditions very close to prevent organization.

A half century ago the working day was anywhere above 14 hours. Day work was considered continuous as long as the man could see to do the work. Shops and other employments worked usually 12 or 14 hours. Now 10 hours is a long day for any trade; many of them work nine and very many of them have secured the eight-hour day. Where non-union men are employed with the unionists they receive the same advantages as the men with whom they are employed. Better wages and shorter hours have raised the standard of living and men in the same occupations naturally like to live as well as others of their class. The standard of living has been raised so labor organizations and all other employers have here the benefit of such organization.

If it could be so arranged that the labor organization members received the benefits of their organization and all others could not so profit, there would be non non-union employes. It looks at times as if this would eventually become the fact, for constant oppression will drive them into organization in self-defense.—*E.r.*

**TO BETTER CONDITIONS.**

It is not the intention of labor unions to organize for the purpose of challenging the employer for a fight. Labor unions are organized for the betterment of the workingman's conditions. He has tried for years to better his condition individually, but has failed. So, the only course to pursue was to unionize with his fellow worker. The manufacturer is so narrow minded that he will not reason with his employes, thus causing disputes. Organized labor will always meet the manufacturer half way, and will try to avoid trouble, if the employer will assist.—*Leather Workers' Journal.*

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has indorsed the action of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union in suspending the Brewery Workers' Union for defying the Central Labor Union.

Boon the Union Label.

**J. W. KING CO.**  
[INCORPORATED]  
**GROCERS**

**SPECIAL PRICES FOR**  
**Saturday      Monday      Tuesday**

**BUTTER**

Fancy Creamery, per square.....\$ .45  
2 pound full weight, regular 55c

Babbitts Soap, 6 bars..... .25

Salmon Trout, each..... .15  
Extra large, regular 25c

Burkes Porter, per dozen..... 2.10

Paul Jones Bourbon, per bottle..... .85

Tonic Port or Sherry, per gallon..... 1.15  
10 year old Wine, regular \$1.50

**STORES**

1101 Valencia, cor 22nd. Phone Mission 121.  
2575 Market, near 16th. Phone Mission 328.  
242 Clement St., near 4th Ave. Phone Pacific 283

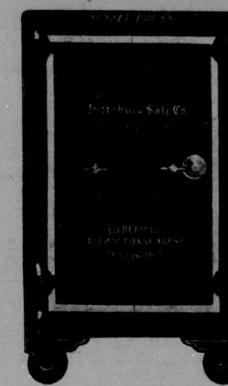
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THE LEADING  
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1909 MISSION ST., BET. FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH

**4 Rooms of Furniture for**  
**\$3 a week** **\$150**

**IT'S THE CORDES WAY**

**Bed Room**

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Any one in San Francisco can have four such beautiful rooms of furniture as are pictured here for \$150.

Free Renting Department. Complete list of all desirable Houses & Flats. No Charge.

**CORDES**  
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245-259 Geary St - ON THE SQUARE

## List of Trade Unions

San Francisco Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p.m., 1159 Mission, near 8th; headquarters rooms 404-405 Emma Spreckels Bldg., 927 Market. Telephone South 447. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters Organizing Committee, 2d-4th Thursday evenings of each month. Label Committee, 2d-4th Wednesday evenings. Law and Legislative Committee, Tuesday evenings. Baggage Messengers & Transferers—2d-4th Tues., 915½ Market. Bakers 24—1st-3d Sat., 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 1155 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—1st-3d Saturdays, 1159 Mission. Bakers 125 (Crackers)—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bakers 274 (Pie)—2d-4th Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Barbers—Mondays, 32 O'Farrell, hdqrs, 723 Market. Barber Shop Porters & Bath House Employees, 11,963—1st-3d Wednesdays, 161 City Hall av. Bartenders 41—Mondays, 35 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 McAllister, rms 3-4. Bill Posters & Billers 35—1st-3d Thurs., 915½ Market. Blacksmiths 168 (Ship and Machine)—1st-3d Wednesday, 120 O'Farrell. Blacksmith Helpers 316—2d-4th Tues., 120 O'Farrell. Bookbinders 31—1st-3d Fridays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Workers 216—Thursdays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Repairers—Thursdays, 1159 Market. Boot & Shoe Cutters 339—1st-3d Wed., 102 O'Farrell. Brewery Workmen, Int. Union of United—Hdqrs, 1159 Mission. Brewery Workers 7—Branch 1—2d-4th Sat.; Branch 5—1st-3d Thur., 1159 Mission. Beer Drivers, 227—Branch 1 (Keg Beer Drivers), 2d Thurs., 1159 Mission; Branch 2 (Bottle Beer Drivers), 4th Thurs., 1159 Mission; hdqrs. Local 227, rm. 12, 935 Market. Beer Bottlers 293—1st-3d Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Broom Makers—1st-3d Mondays, 915½ Market. Boat Builders—1st-3d Wed., Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Boxmakers & Sawyers—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bootblacks—1st-3d Thursdays, 1525 Stockton. Bottle Caners—2d-4th Fridays, 1749 Mission. Bottlers 115—Joint meeting of all members every Thur.; Sausage Makers, 1st-3d Wed.; Butchertown Branches, 1st Thur.; Juniors, 1st-3d Tues.; Joint Executive Board, every Mon. Meetings at 32 O'Farrell. Hdqrs, room 4, 32 O'Farrell, Shiels Bldg., Tel Main 3107. Carriage & Wagon Workers 6—2d-4th Thur., 1133 Mission. Cigarmakers—1st-3d Tue., hdqrs, 1320 Howard, Teutonia Hall. Cloth Hat & Cap Makers—1st-3d Wed., 1159 Mission. Coopers 28 (Slack Workers)—2d Wed., 1133 Mission. Coopers 65—2d-4th Thurs., 121 Eddy. Coopers 131 (Machine)—2d-4th Mon., 102 O'Farrell. Cloak Makers—Tuesdays, Odd Fellows' Bldg.; hdqrs, r 208, 927 Market. Cooks 44—Thurs., at hdqrs, 921 Market, 3d floor. Coppersmiths 11—2d Sat and last Tues., 275 9th. Cemetery Employees—1st-3d Wed., Wolf's Hall, Ocean View Drug Clerks 472—1st-3d Fridays at hdqrs, 24 4th. Electrical Workers 151—Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Foundry Employees—2d Tuesday, 1133 Mission. Freight Handlers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Furniture & Piano Drivers & Helpers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 1159 Mission. Garment Cutters—1st-3d Tuesdays, 24 Eddy. Garment Workers—Thurs., 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 419, 1 to 3 p.m. Gas Workers—2d-4th Thursdays, 35 Eddy. Glass Bottle Blowers—2d-4th Saturdays, 12th & Folsom. Glove Workers—1st-3d Fridays, 32 O'Farrell. Horseshoers 25—1st-3d Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Hotel, Restaurant & Bar Miscellaneous 110—2d-4th Wed., 121 New Montgomery. Hatters—1st Tues., Jan., April, July, Oct., 69 City Hall ave. Hackmen—1st-3d Wed., 120 O'Farrell. Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers—Mon., 7 Marshall Square. Janitors—1st Sun afternoon, 3 Mon evg., 1159 Mission. Jewelry Workers 19—Thursdays, 7 City Hall sq. Laundry Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed., 3 10th. Leatherworkers on Horse Goods 57—Thurs., 927 Mission. Machinists 68—Weds., at hdqrs, 1159 Mission. Machine Hands, 11,933—1st-3d Thurs., 1159 Mission. Metal Polishers 128—1st-3d Mondays, 1133 Mission. Molders 164—Tues., 1133 Mission; hdqrs, 1170 Mkt., r 312. Musicians' Mutual Protective 6—2d Thurs., 1:30 p.m.; Board of Directors, Tues., 10 a.m., at hdqrs, 207 Powell. Milk Wagon Drivers—Wed., 120 O'Farrell, Myrtle Hall; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 201. Mailers (newspaper)—4th Mondays, 102 O'Farrell. Milkers, 8861—1st and 3d Tues., 2 p.m., Gruetli Hall, nr Five Mile House, Mission Road; hdqrs, 6 Eddy, rm 66. Paper Box Workers—1st-3d Tuesdays 102 O'Farrell. Pattern Makers—Alternate Sat., at hdqrs, r 12, 305 Larkin. Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tues at hdqrs, 9 Mission. Photo-Engravers 8—1st Sunday, 120 O'Farrell. Printing Pressmen 24—1st-3d Mondays, 32 O'Farrell. Press Feeders & Assistants—2d-4th Mon., 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 320 Sansome, room 51. Picture Frame Workers—2d-4th Mon., 102 O'Farrell. Paste Makers—1st-3d Saturdays, 814 Pacific. Pavers—1st Mondays, 120 Ninth. Post Office Clerks—1st and 2d Sun., 11 a.m., 1159 Mission. Retail Clerks 432—Tuesdays, 24 4th. Retail Delivery Drivers—2d and 4th Thursday, 32 O'Farrell, headquarters, room 7. Rammermen—2d Thursdays, 120 Ninth. Shoe Clerks 410—Wednesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Stationary Firemen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1159 Mission. Steam Fitters & Helpers—1st-3d Wed., 7 Marshall Square. Steam Laundry Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 701. Sheet Metal Workers, 249 (Can Makers)—1st-3d Wed., 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 509 7th. Ship & Steamship Painters—Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Street Ry. Employees, Division 205—Thurs., 731 Market; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 510. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mon at hdqrs, Mission & East. Ship & Steamboat Joiners, 21—2d-4th Thursdays; 24 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom. Ship Scalers 11,950—Mondays, 1 Vallejo. Stage Employees—1st-3d Tuesdays, 11 a.m., 35 Eddy. Stereotypers & Electrotypers—3d Mon., 32 O'Farrell. Sailormen 11,775—1st Thursdays, 121 Eddy. Ship Drillers—2d-4th Wednesdays, 1159 Mission. Soap, Soda & Candle Workers—1st-3d Wed., 3541 18th. Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers—1st Fri., Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Soda & Mineral Water Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed., 1159 Mission. Stablemen—Mondays, 102 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 21 8th. Sugar Workers—1st-3d Weds., 2d Sun., 1159 Mission. Tanners—Wednesdays, 24th & Potrero ave. Tailors 2—2d-4th Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Teamsters—Thurs., 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th. Tobacco Workers—244 Fremont; at call of Secretary.

Typographical—Last Sundays, 32 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 533 Kearny, rooms 18-20. Upholsterers—Tuesdays, 7 Marshall Square. Undertakers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 121 Eddy. Waiters—Wednesdays at hdqrs, 110 Turk. Web Pressmen—1st Monday, 120 O'Farrell. Wool Sorters & Graders—1st-3d Wed., 1138 Mission. Iron Trades Council—2d-4th Mondays, 1159 Mission. Allied Printing Trades Council—2d-4th Tues., at hdqrs, 533 Kearny, room 19; Tel Bush 491. Allied Provision Trades Council—2d-4th Tues., 110 Turk. Woman's Union Label League, Local 158—2d-4th Wed., 120 O'Farrell. District Council Retail Clerks—1st-3d Fridays, Sherman Hall, Pioneer bldg., 24 4th. California State Federation of Labor—Hdqrs, 927 Market, 226. Tel. Jesse 1551. Secretary's hours, 4 to 6 p.m. Building Trades Council—Thurs ev'g's; Executive Board, Tues ev'g's; business agents, every afternoon at 4:30 at hdqrs, 927 Mission; Tel South 808. Bricklayers 7—Wednesdays, 35 Eddy. Bridge & Structural Iron Workers 31—Wed., 35 Eddy. Brass & Chandelier Wkrs 158—2d-4th Fri., 1133 Mission. Building Material Teamsters 216—Sat., 927 Mission. Carpenters 22—Fridays, 927 Mission. Carpenters 95—Tuesdays, 423 Broadway. Carpenters, 483—Mondays, 915½ Market. Carpenters, 304—Mondays, 1749 Mission. Carpenters, 1082—Fridays, 121 Eddy. Carpenters (Amalgamated), Branch 1—Alternate Fridays, 927 Mission. Carpenters (Amalgamated), Branch 2—Alternate Mondays, 237 Twelfth. Cement Workers 1—Wednesdays, 927 Mission. Carpet Mechanics—1st-3d Fridays, 7 Marshall Square. Casters & Modelers—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission. Electrical Workers 6—Fridays, 35 Eddy. Elevator Constructors—1st-3d Wed., 102 O'Farrell. Elevator Conductors & Starters—1st-3d Fri., 120 O'Farrell. Felt & Composition Roofers—1st-3d Mondays, 927 Mission. Furniture Handlers—1st-3d Fridays, 927 Mission. Glass Workers (United)—Wednesdays, 927 Mission. Granite Cutters—2d-4th Fridays, 120 O'Farrell. Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers—1st-3d Mondays, 24 4th. Hoisting Engineers 59—Fridays, 32 O'Farrell. House Movers—Wednesdays, 1749 Mission. Housekeepers & Architectural Iron Workers, 78—Wednesdays, 24 4th. Lathers, 65 (Wood, Wire & Metal)—Wed., 121 Eddy. Laborers' Protective Union 8944—Tuesdays, 1320 Howard. Laborers' Protective Association—1st-3d Fri., 1133 Mission. Lumber Clerks—2d-4th Tuesdays, 927 Mission. Millmen 423—Tuesdays, 927 Mission. Millmen 422—Tuesdays, 32 O'Farrell. Millwrights 766—Alternate Fridays, 927 Mission. Marble Cutters & Finishers 38—2d-4th Tues., 1159 Mission. Metal Workers 104 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Fri., 121 Eddy. Metal Workers 279 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Tues., 927 Mission. Mosaic Workers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 915½ Market. Painters 19—Mondays, 927 Mission. Plasterers 66—Mondays, 1159 Mission. Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters—1st-3d Wed., 32 O'Farrell. Paint Burners—Mondays, 22d and Potrero ave. Patent Chimney Builders—2d-4th Wed., 1159 Mission. Scagliola Workers—927 Mission. Sign Writers & Pictorial Painters 510—Tues., 927 Mission. Slate & Tile Engineers 64—Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Slate & Tile Roofers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 553 Minna. Stone Cutters' Association (Journeymen)—2d-4th Fridays, 121 Eddy. Stone Sawyers—2d-4th Sat., 927 Mission. Steam Pipe Boiler Coverers—1st-3d Mon., 927 Mission. Shinglers—1st-3d Fridays, 1159 Mission. Tile Layers 49 (Ceramic, Mosaic, Encoustic)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission. Varnishers & Polishers 134—Tues., 161 City Hall ave. Wood Carvers & Modelers' Assn—1st-3d Fri., 927 Mission. Window Shade Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 927 Mission. City Front Federation—Wed., Sailors' Hall, East & Mission. John Kean, Business Agent, 44 East. Bay & River Steamboatmen's Union—Sun at hdqrs, 54 Mission. \*Coopers 65—2d-4th Thursdays, 121 Eddy. \*\*Engineers 59 (Hoisting—Portable)—Fri., 32 O'Farrell. Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska—Fridays, hdqrs, 9 Mission. Longshore Lumbermen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1133 Mission. Marine Cooks & Stewards—Thursdays, 54 Mission. Marine Firemen—Tuesdays, 46 Steuart. Marine Painters—Last Fridays, 1159 Mission. \*Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tuesdays at hdqrs, 9 Mission. Riggers & Stevedores—Mondays, 121 New Montgomery. Riggers—1st Tuesday, 10 Howard. \*Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays at hdqrs, East and Mission. \*Ship & Steamboat Joiners 21—2d-4th Thursdays, 24 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom. Shipwrights (Oakland)—2d-4th Fridays, 618 Broadway, Oakland. Shipwrights (San Francisco)—4th Thurs., 102 O'Farrell. Shippers, Porters & Packers—2d-4th Tuesdays, 117 Turk. \*Teamsters—Thurs., 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th.

\*Affiliated with the Labor Council also.

\*\*Affiliated with the Building Trades Council also.

Piker—"I understand that you filled your incubator full of cold-storage eggs. Hatch anything?" Peaker—"I should say so! All the chickens came out with fur instead of feathers and wore ear muffs." —Ex.

A Kansas man went with his wife to visit her physician. The doctor placed a thermometer in the woman's mouth. After two or three minutes, just as the physician was about to remove the instrument, the man, who was not used to such a prolonged spell of brilliant silence on the part of his life partner, said: "Doctor, what will you take for that thing?" —Ex.

## Woke the Wrong Man.

A gentleman traveling in New York told the porter that he wanted to get off at Syracuse, the train being due there at three o'clock in the morning. Handing him \$5, he said: "Put me off at Syracuse. I may be sleepy and make quite a disturbance, but no matter, put me off."

When he awoke the train was beyond Syracuse many miles. Jumping up, he made a wild search for the porter. At last he found him—his head banded, arm in a sling and his clothes in tatters. "See here, what do you mean by not putting me off at Syracuse?"

The porter's eyes bulged, has jaw dropped, and he stammered: "Is you de gemman dat give me the \$5?"

"I certainly am."

"Then, foh de Lor's sake, who was dat gemman I put off at Syracuse?" —Selected.

Representative Hardwick, from Georgia, was recently traveling in a Pullman car. Hardwick is the smallest man in the House. The presence of a negro passenger gave him great concern, and after the negro had gone into the dining-car and eaten his dinner, sitting near the Georgian, the Georgia member went to the conductor and asked that the negro be put out of the car. "We can't do that, sir," the conductor answered. "Well, if that fresh nigger gets near me I'm going to wipe up the car with him," declared the Georgian; "I won't have him around me." Everything went along peacefully enough, the negro sitting in his seat and interfering with no one. "Who is that black rascal?" asked the Southern member of the porter, after a time. "Who? Him?" asked the ported; "boss, dat's Joe Gans, the pugilist." —Argonaut.

"I'm not so particular about speed, but I must have a gentle horse," repeated Mr. Green. "My wife wants to drive, you see. Will you warrant this horse to be safe?" "Certainly," said the dealer, reassuringly. "He's a regular lady's horse." "You are sure he's not afraid of anything?" asked Mr. Green, anxiously, and for the tenth time. The dealer assumed an air of reflection. "Well, there is one thing that he has always appeared to be afraid of since I got him," he admitted, conscientiously. "It seems as if he's scared to death for fear some one might say 'whoa!' and he not hear it." —Youth's Companion.

A Frenchman who was staying at a hotel in Edinburgh asked at the cashier's desk for his bill and was astonished to find it so large. He felt that he had been plundered, but he paid the bill and asked to see the proprietor. The landlord came down in response to the call, beaming with smiles. The Frenchman rushed up to him, exclaiming: "Ah, let me embrace you. Let me kees you!" "But why do you want to embrace me, sir? I don't understand." "Ah, saire, but look at this bill." "Your bill? Yes, but what of it?" "Vot of it? Why, it means zat I s'all nevaire see you again, saire." —Ex.

Art Dealer—"Here is a lovely little woodland scene for only \$2,250." Oil Magnate—"That? Non-sense! I know where that was painted. Why, I could buy the whole farm for \$1,500." —Somerville Journal.

Welsh Farmer—"Gootpye, Mr. Shones, gootpye, I will see you on Montay, whateffer." Excursionist from Yorkshire (to friend)—"Haow foony t' fowks do tark in this paaart t' coontry." —Punch.

Mrs. Knicker—"I thought you were going abroad?" Mrs. Bocker—"So I was, but my doctor offered me such a lovely bargain in appendicitis—only one thousand dollars." —Harper's Bazar.

"Oh, my boy, you don't believe in heaven? Dear me! Do you believe in hell?" "Sure. I git it most all de time." —Life.

**List of Union Offices  
Allied Printing Trades Council**



Abbott, F. H., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.  
Altwater Printing Co., 2593-2595 Mission.  
Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.  
Art Printery, The, 41-43 Eighth.  
Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.  
\*Barry, Jas. H., The Star Press, 429 Montgomery.  
\*Belcher & Phillips, 508 Clay.  
Ben Franklin Press, 123 Seventh.  
Bensen & Liss, 776 Bryant.  
\*Berry Bros., 320 Sansome.  
\*Bickell, L. A., 19 First.  
Black Cat Press, 402 McAllister.  
Boulin-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.  
Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green.  
Brown, Andrew, Printing Co., First and Mission.  
\*Brunt, W. N. Co., 809 Mission.  
Budde, H. F., Cal. Press, 407½ Turk.  
Clayburgh, Leilich Co., Inc., City Hall Square.  
Church Press, 23 Davis.  
Collins, C. J., 16 Hayes.  
Commercial Art Co., 519 Mission.  
\*Commercial Publishing Company, First and Mission.  
Cook, The Morton L., 144 Second.  
\*Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.  
Cubery & Co., 587 Mission.  
Danish Printing Co., 410 Kearny.  
\*Daily Racing News, 21-23 First.  
Day & McClinton, 538 Sacramento.  
Dettner-Wilson Press, 118 Front.  
Drake & Baker, 850 Market.  
Drum Bros., 633 Mission.  
Eastman, Frank & Co., 509 Clay.  
Eagle Printing Co., 344 Kearny.  
Eastman & Mitchell, 28 First.  
\*Fording & Halle, 28 First.  
Francis-Valentine Co., 5 Anna Lane, off Eddy.  
Gabriel Printing Co., 320 Sansome.  
\*Galloway Publishing Co., 146 Second.  
Gilmartin Publishing Co., The, 19 First.  
Guedet Printing Co., 935 Market.  
Guenther, C. F., 120 Sutter.  
Golden State Printing Company, 73 Third.  
Golden West Press, 146 Second.  
Goodman Printing Company, 222 Mission.  
Hancock Bros., 809 Mission.  
\*Harvey, John D., 509 Clay.  
\*Hayden Printing Co., 417 Montgomery.  
\*Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.  
\*Hiester, Wm. A., 529 California.  
Hill, J. Harley Co., 657 Gough.  
Hinds, H. C., 809 Mission.  
Hughes, E. C. & Co., 511 Sansome.  
Illinois-Pacific Glass Works, 10-16 Main.  
Jalumstein Printing Co., 310 Hayes.  
Janssen Printing Co., 23 Stevenson.  
Knarston Printing Co., 529 Washington.  
Lafontain, J. R., 535 California.  
Lane & Stapleton, 41 Third.  
Latham & Emanuel, 511 Sacramento.  
\*Leader, The, 532 Commercial.  
Levington, L., 540 Clay.  
Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.  
Luce & Iler Co., 406 Sansome.  
Lynch, James T., 514 Kearny.  
Lyon, W. T. & Co., 161 First.  
Magner Printing Co., The Nat. A., 7 Dikeman Place.  
Majestic Press, The, 314 Eighth.  
McCracken Printing Co., 509 Kearny.  
Medina & Co., 221 Sacramento.  
Meyerfeld, Alfred M., 414 Pine.  
Monahan, John & Co., 412 Commercial.  
Moore-Hinds Co., 28 First.  
Morris & Bain, 108 Market.  
\*Murdock, C. A. & Co., 532 Clay.  
Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
Nevin, C. W. & Co., 532 Commercial.  
Occidental Mystic Press, 506 Hyde.  
Pacific Goldsmith Publishing Co., 146 Second.  
Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.  
Partridge, John, 306 California.  
Patterson, C., 1195 Market.  
\*Pernau Bros., 543 Clay.  
Phillips & Van Orden, 508 Clay.  
Police Bulletin of San Francisco, Hall of Justice.  
Polk Street Printing Co., 1819 Polk.  
\*Recorder Publishing Co., 516 Commercial.  
Roesch, Louis Co., 421 Mission.  
Rooney, J. V. Co., 1308 Mission.  
Samuel, William, 411½ California.  
San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405-407 Sansome.  
San Francisco Tageblat, 305 Larkin.  
\*Shanly, J. M., 414 Clay.  
\*Smyth, Owen H., 511 Sacramento.  
Sneider & Orozco, 521 Clay.  
\*Spaulding, Geo. & Co., 414 Clay.  
Springer & Co., 240 Ellis.  
\*Stanley-Taylor Co., 656 Mission.  
Standard Printing Co., 518 Clay.  
Sterrett Co., W. I., 933 Market.  
Stuetzel & Co., 144 Second.  
\*Sunset Press, 1327 Market.  
Sutter Press, The, 240 Stockton.  
Tomoye Press, 144 Union Square av.  
Town Talk Printing Co., 146 Second.  
Turner, H. S., 3232 Mission.  
United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 17 Fremont St.  
Valleau & Peterson, 410 Sansome.  
Wale Printing Co., Cowell building, Sansome and Clay.  
Wenderoth & Brown, 319 California.  
Werner, Geo. A., 1067 Howard.  
Western Fine Arts Co., 529 Clay.  
Williams, Joseph, 142 Seventh.  
Winkler, Chas. W., 146 Second.  
Wintburn, Jos., 417 Clay.  
Woodward W. A. & Co., 12 Sutter.  
  
BOOKBINDERS.  
Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.  
Brown & Power Co., 508 Clay.  
Buswell & Co., 536 Clay.  
Commercial Publishing Co., First and Mission.  
Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.  
McGeeney, Wm. H., 23 Stevenson.  
Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.  
Kitchen, Jr. Co., John, 510-514 Commercial.  
Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.  
McIntyre, J. B., 424 Sansome.  
Malloy, F., 422 Sacramento.  
Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
Phillips Bros., 505 Clay.

Webster, Fred L., 19 First.  
Whelan, Richard I. & Co., 42 Steuart.

## MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailing Co., 609 Mission, 5th Floor.  
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND ETCHERS.  
Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.  
Bingley Photo Engraving Co., 529 Clay.  
Bolton & Strong, 621 Clay.  
Brown Engraving Co., 417 Montgomery.  
California Engraving Co., 506 Mission.  
Janssen Printing Company, 23 Stevenson.  
San Francisco Etching Co., 109 New Montgomery.  
McCabe & Sons, 611 Merchant.  
Sierra Engraving Co., 324 Grant av.  
Sunset Engraving Company, 1327 Market.  
Union Engraving Co., 144 Union Square av.  
Yosemite Engraving Co., 24 Montgomery.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEROTYPERS.

American Press Association, 19 First.  
Hoffsneider Bros., 412 Commercial.  
Martin & Co., 508 Clay.

\*Linotype office.  
†Lanston Monotype office.  
‡Simplex office.

## NON-UNION PRINTING HOUSES.

The American Printing House, 1067 Market street, has enjoyed the use of the label for a long time. A considerable quantity of work was turned out in this establishment for candidates for office prior to the last election. Now that the printers are paying 10 per cent on their earnings, the ostensible proprietor of this establishment (who was an active member of the union and consequently liable for dues and assessments) has decided to drop out.

The Sterling Press, 229 Stevenson street, has given up its Allied Printing Trades Council labels and will attempt to run its plant on the "open-shop" plan. They don't care to pay living wages to their employees, and are trying to do business with low-priced, inferior help.

Cummings & Vanderwater, 935 Market street, are "cut rate" printers—make cut-rate prices and pay cut-rate wages.

Anne Teeke—"Mr. Gasser is such an interesting talker. Always saying something one never hears from any one else." Hattie Hottewunne—"Has he been proposing to you, too?"—*Puck*.

Mistress (severely)—"How did it happen that I saw a policeman with you in the kitchen last night?" Maid—"I suppose, madame, you must have looked through the keyhole."—*Ex.*

"Does your husband go out much between the acts?" asked Mrs. Gaussip. "Well, you could hardly put it that way," responded Mrs. Tankerville. "He comes in occasionally between the drinks."—*The Labor Journal*.

Master—"What! You want a raise? Why, when I was an office boy I had to work five years before I got one." Office boy—"Yessir. But p'raps you was one of those fat-headed kids that ain't worth a raise!"—*Ex.*

When Dr. John Dewey, now head of the Department of Psychology at Columbia, was professor at Chicago, we had a good deal to say about the training of children. He particularly urged that they should call their parents by their first names. About this time he went home one day to find water trickling through the ceiling of his study, and, on investigation, found his son converting the bath-room into a natatorium. Mildly expressing his surprise, he was greeted with: "Don't stand there shooting off your mouth, John; get a mop and get busy before the old woman comes home."—*Exchange*.

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**"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST  
OF THE  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**

San Francisco, March 31, 1906.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin board at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, 1128 Market; also 80 Geary.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, 1228 Market street, Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 1142 Market street, and Globe Cloak House, 1028 Market street.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street, stationery, printing picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Company, 116 Sansome street, jobbers of hats.

Garibaldi Bros., 703-705 Battery street, manufacturers of macaroni, etc.

E. H. Marks, St. Louis Clothing Co., 517 Kearny street.

Bekins Van and Storage Company, 11 Montgomery street.

Lurline Baths, Larkin and Bush streets. Olympic Salt Water Baths, Seventh and Mission streets.

Product of J. E. Tilt Shoe Company of Chicago, Ill.

California Woolen Mills, Napa, Cal. National Biscuit Company's product.

Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick & Co., 415 Front street, tanners.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Pioneer Soap Co., 220 California street. J. J. Doyle's Arcade Stables, Sixth and Clara streets.

P. Connolly's saloon, 542 Fourth street. Butterick Patterns and Publications.

**STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

(Continued from Page 9.)

League. Moved that the communication be placed on file; carried.

Communication from the Women's Union Label League, Local No. 36, of Los Angeles, requesting that the California State Federation of Labor assist in organizing the Women's Union Label Leagues throughout the State of California. Moved that it be referred to the Organizer and communication answered; carried.

Communication from the A. F. of L. stating that the proposition of the A. F. of L. paying one-half of the expenses of the State Organizer would be placed before the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., which met on March 19, 1906. Moved that same be placed on file; carried.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to purchase a first-class typewriter; carried.

Moved that Proposition No. 30 be sent to all unions in the State of California, requesting them to give the information contained in said proposition, also that affiliation blanks be enclosed and a request that they affiliate with the California State Federation of Labor; carried.

Moved that Brother Sullivan be appointed Law and Legislature Committee for the Federation; carried.

Moved that all propositions the recent convention required to be forwarded to the affiliated unions be sent out in these minutes; carried.

Moved that President pro tem. and Secretary make up a route for the State Organizer; carried.

The following bills were read and ordered paid:

City and County Bank, collection charges	\$ .45
C. W. Holmquist, Organizer, on account	75.00
Margaret Whisnant, taking evidence at the Brower trial in Santa Rosa, Feb. 25, 1906	26.50
Shainwald, Buckbee & Co., rent of headquarters for March	15.00
J. H. Bowling, postage stamps	2.35
W. S. Gilbert, as per donations collected for the Santa Rosa Unions	60.00
E. H. Strachan, mimeographing 290 circulars urging unions to contribute to Santa Rosa	2.25
W. S. Gilbert, as per donations collected for the Santa Rosa Unions	60.50
Moving office from room 226 to 525 and lettering door	4.20

E. H. Strachan, addressing, stamping, folding and inserting minutes of Feb. 25th and furnishing 300 1-cent stamps	4.75
Walter N. Brunt, printing minutes of Feb. 11 and Feb. 25th	30.00
J. H. Bowling, postage stamps purchased to mail proceedings	29.20
I. Brown, hauling proceedings to postoffice	.50
C. W. Holmquist, Organizer, in full for services in Santa Rosa and Petaluma	31.00
E. H. Strachan, addressing, wrapping and rolling and stamping proceedings	5.00
Owen H. Smyth, printing of 1250 proceedings	171.50
C. W. Holmquist, Organizer, for 1,000 mileage ticket	30.00
G. W. Bowman, as per assessments collected for Los Angeles printers	13.05
Per Capita Tax to the A. F. of L.	10.00
Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for March	25.00
Shainwald, Buckbee & Co., rent of headquarters for April	15.00
T. F. Gallagher, attending meeting April 1, \$3.75, and postage stamps \$1.	4.75
M. A. Caldwell, attending meeting April 1.	5.50
Anna M. Burkhardt, attending meeting April 1	3.50
D. D. Sullivan, attending meeting April 1.	10.50
J. H. Bowling, expenses to and from Santa Rosa	5.50
Following are the affiliated unions that have contributed to the Santa Rosa strike fund since last minutes were sent out:	
Carpenters, No. 1451, Monterey	\$10.00
Coopers, No. 65, San Francisco	10.00
Carpenters, No. 769, Pasadena	10.00
Labor Council, Eureka	10.00
Stage Employees, No. 16, San Francisco	10.00
Bartenders, No. 378, Bakersfield	5.00
Woodsmen, No. 2, Eureka	2.50
Labor Council, Napa	10.00
Longshoremen, No. 3, San Pedro	5.00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11345, Vallejo	3.00
Woodsmen, No. 1, Blue Lake	5.00
Carpenters, No. 36, Oakland	25.00
Tanners, No. 9, San Francisco	5.00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, No. 24, Marysville	5.00
Lumber Handlers, No. 11474, Sacramento	5.00
Warehouse Men, No. 537, Crockett	5.00
Cigarmakers, No. 253, Oakland	2.50
Woodmen, No. 6, Scotia	5.00
Carpenters, No. 806, Pacific Grove	10.00
Typographical, No. 36, Oakland	5.00
Stage Employees, No. 107, Oakland	2.00
Plumbers, No. 78, Los Angeles	10.00
Brickworkers, No. 162, San Jose	5.00
Woodsmen, No. 4, Fortuna	1.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 325, Petaluma	5.00
Carpenters, No. 426, Los Angeles	50.00
Hospital Employees, No. 10038, Napa	5.00
Federal Union, No. 11345, Vallejo	5.00
Photo Engravers, No. 8, San Francisco	5.00
Sheet Metal Workers, No. 27, San Diego	1.00
Steam Engineers, No. 144, San Diego	5.00
Painters, No. 750, Watsonville	1.00
Musicians, No. 12, Sacramento	5.00
Teamsters, No. 557, Sacramento	5.00
Following are the unions that sent in assessments for Los Angeles Printers since the last minutes were published:	
Boat Builders, No. 16, San Francisco	2.00
Stage Employees, No. 33, Los Angeles	3.50
Barbers, No. 159, Santa Rosa	.80
Cigarmakers, No. 332, San Diego	1.50
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29, San Francisco	3.60
Painters, No. 780, Riverside	.35
Lumber Handlers, No. 11474, Sacramento	1.50
Moved that Anna M. Burkhardt and S. D. Simmons be appointed the Auditing Committee for the first quarter; carried.	
Following is the financial statement of the Secretary-Treasurer for the first quarter, ending March 31, 1906:	
Balance in bank, Dec. 26, 1905	\$1571.71
Per capita collected from Dec. 26, 1905 to April 1, 1906	\$736.52
Reinstatements	1.20
Initiations	2.00
Donations received for Santa Rosa	478.00
Assessments received for Los Angeles	732.55
Total receipts	1950.27
Total receipts and balance of Dec. 26, 1905	\$3,521.98
EXPENDITURES.	
<b>Organizing</b> —C. W. Holmquist, services in Santa Rosa and Petaluma from Feb. 26th to Mar. 25th, 1906, \$106, and Mar. 24th, 1000 mileage ticket, \$30. .... \$136.00	
Total organizing	\$ 136.00
<b>Salary</b> —Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for January and February	50.00
Total salary	50.00
<b>Executive Council Expenses</b> —G. S. Brower, attending meetings, \$7; services at Santa Rosa, 11 days, \$65.50, and rent of hall in that city, \$26. .... 98.50	
T. F. Gallagher, attending meetings	13.00
Samuel D. Simmons, attending meeting	12.00
D. D. Sullivan, attending meeting	10.50
Chas. F. Edmonds, attending meetings	13.00
C. W. Holmquist, attending meetings	11.75
Anna M. Burkhardt, attending meetings	12.00
M. A. Caldwell, attending meetings	9.50
J. H. Bowling, expense to and from Santa Rosa, Feb. 25	1.75
Total Ex. Council Expense	182.00
<b>Office Expense</b> —Phone from Dec. 1, 1905 to Jan. 12, 1906	4.05
E. H. Strachan, Jan. 26, typewriting and mimeographing, \$6.95; Feb. 10, typewriting and mimeographing, \$3.05; Feb. 15, mimeographing, \$4.35, and March 3, mimeographing, \$2.25. .... 16.60	
J. H. Bowling—letter file copying book, rubber stamp and pad	2.50
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co., for bond of Secretary-Treasurer	20.00
Telegram sent to Senator Perkins	2.25
Moving headquarters to room 525 from room 226, and lettering door	
March 9	
S. Brown, hauling proceedings to postoffice	4.20
Total office expense	.50
<b>Printing</b> —Wale Printing Co., Jan. 13, circular letter, \$4.00, and Jan. 26, printing of stationery for Executive Council, \$58.15. .... 62.15	
Brunt Printing Co., printing minutes of Jan. 14, \$3.00, of Feb. 11, \$7, and of Feb. 25, \$22.50. .... 33.00	
Owen H. Smyth, printing 1250 copies of proceedings	171.50
Total printing	266.00
<b>Miscellaneous</b> —Per capita to A. F. of L., Margaret Whisnant, taking evidence at trial of G. S. Brower at Santa Rosa, Feb. 25. .... 26.50	
Total miscellaneous	36.50
<b>Convention, 1906</b>	583.30
<b>Postage and Mailing</b> —San Francisco mailing Co., mailing minutes Jan. 15	4.40
E. H. Strachan, mailing minutes of Jan. 14, \$5.15, mailing circulars Feb. 10, mailing minutes of Feb. 11, \$4.85, and of Feb. 25, \$4.75, and addressing and mailing proceedings, \$5. .... 24.60	
J. H. Bowling, stamps purchased	36.55
Total postage and mailing	65.55
<b>Rent</b> —Shainwald, Buckbee & Co., rent of headquarters, Jan. Feb. and March	45.00
G. W. Bowman, as per assessments turned over to him for the Los Angeles printers	732.55
W. S. Gilbert, as per donations turned over to him for the Santa Rosa Unions	335.50
Interest and discount—bank collections on checks	.45
Total miscellaneous expenses	\$1,113.50
Total Expenditures	\$2,483.60
Total Receipts	\$3,521.98
Total Expenditures	\$2,483.60
Cash Balance	\$1,038.38
Respectfully submitted,	
J. H. BOWLING, Secretary-Treasurer.	
REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.	
April 5, 1906.	
To the Executive Council, State Federation of Labor—GREETING: We, the undersigned, Auditing Committee, have this day examined the books, bills, vouchers, etc., of the Secretary-Treasurer for the quarter ending March 31, 1906, and are pleased to report that we find them in every detail correct. Fraternally yours,	
ANNA M. BURKHARDT, SAM'L D. SIMMONS, Auditing Committee.	
Upon the application of the employers' union the New South Wales Arbitration Court has vetoed the new rule adopted by the Sydney Coal Lumpers' Union to regulate the long hours worked by some men, and thereby secure a fairer distribution of the work. This appears to be pretty rough on the Lumpers' Union, as its officials claim that they were simply acting on a recent suggestion made by the president of the court.	
The Melbourne (Australia) Trades Hall Council has appointed a committee to consider the question of establishing a trade-union club in that city. It is pointed out that the stevedores and stewards and cooks have clubs which have been very successful, and if a trade-union institution were organized it would prove a good meeting place for workers and prevent them drifting into saloons.	
The New Zealand Arbitration Court has awarded the Hawke's Bay district journeymen carpenters and joiners a minimum wage of £3 for a forty-seven-hour week, or 1s. 3d. per hour if the time worked does not exceed forty hours. Unionists are to get preference of employment.	
The British House of Commons on March 30th passed the second reading of the Trades Dispute bill by a vote of 456 to 66. The bill provides complete immunity for trade-union funds and is designed to overcome the precedent established by the Taff Vale decision.	
Mayor Dunne, of Chicago, Ill., has thrown down the bars which have prevented the organization of the police force into what amounts to a labor union.	